DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 294 997 CE 050 120

AUTHOR Taggart, Robert
TITLE Measuring Academic and Functional Competencies. Tier Locator and Mastery Tests.
INSTITUTION Remediation and Training Inst., Alexandria, VA.
PUB DATE Aug 84
NOTE 270p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Academic Achievement; Adult Education; *Basic Skills; *Competency Based Education; Criterion Referenced Tests; *Daily Living Skills; High Schools; *Mastery Learning; Mastery Tests; Postsecondary Education

ABSTRACT

This document contains tier locator and mastery tests, which form part of the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP) for adult and high school populations. The document begins with a detailed report on the nature and purposes of the tests. The report begins by discussing the structure of the tests, which parallels the structure of the CCP, and includes two components addressing academic and functional objectives, the objectives being divided into basic, intermediate, and advanced tiers. Other topics include the use of normed academic and functional tests as part of the CCP, test use, and documentation of the validity and reliability of the normed tests and justification of their use. The tests follow this report. They are useful for determining absolute and relative competency in the subsumed subject strands and, to a certain extent, the level of competency within each of these strands. The tests are sectioned by subject strands addressing related domains of competencies and are organized into four levels. Specifically, 12 tests are provided--6 for each of the two components of academic competencies and functional competencies. Tests within each component are further grouped into three tiers--basic, intermediate, and advanced. Two mastery tests are provided for each tier. The questions are multiple choice and may be scored by machine. (YLB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED294997

Remediation and Training Institute

MEASURING ACADEMIC AND FUNCTIONAL COMPETENCIES

TIER LOCATOR AND MASTERY TESTS

Robert Taggart

August 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

B J Dunn

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

CE 050 120

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

206 King Street · Alexandria, Virginia 22314 · (703) 836-7030

The Structure of CCP Tests

The Comprehensive Competencies Program includes a structured array of tests to measure mastery of its competency objectives. These tests parallel the structure of the CCP, which includes two components addressing academic and functional objectives, respectively, both divided into basic, intermediate and advanced tiers, each containing subject strands addressing related domains of competencies and organized into four levels, each level including a series of more specific unit objectives, which in turn, subsume still more detailed lesson objectives. Correspondingly, the CCP includes short and very specific Lesson Mastery Tests which address the narrow lesson objectives. Somewhat longer Unit Mastery Tests cover all the lesson objectives subsumed within the unit, with fewer questions than in the Lesson Mastery Tests addressed to each specific lesson objective, but with enough items to get a sense of which lesson objectives covered within the unit have or have not been mastered. Level Mastery Tests, which are usually longer than the subsumed Unit Mastery Tests, address all unit objectives but may contain only one or two items relating to specific lesson objective; these tests can be used not only to provide indicators of overall mastery of combined unit objectives, but also to assess which of the units have or have not been mastered. Subject Strand Mastery Tests cover, in a more global way, all the unit objectives in the four levels of the strand. These tests indicate the level of competency in the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

subject area as well as providing benchmarks of subject mastery. However, these may contain only a few items addressing any specific unit objective, and some subsumed lesson objectives may not be directly addressed by test items. Tier Mastery Tests are useful to determine absolute and relative competency in the subsumed strands, and to a certain extent, the level of competency within each of these strands. Although these tests are quite long, they cannot address every unit, and certainly not every specific lesson objective. Finally, short Tier Locator Tests are used to determine whether a learner has basic, intermediate or advanced academic competencies, and hence the academic skills needed to tackle basic, intermediate or advanced functional objectives.

The Lesson Mastery Tests are contained in the Core and Supplementary Materials referenced in the lesson assignments. In contrast, the Unit, Level, Subject Strand and Tier Mastery Tests, as well as the Tier Locator Tests, are included as part of the CCP (with the exceptions that Unit Mastery Tests in the first academic tier Reading Fundamentals subject strand, are contained in the referenced programmed reading materials, and the Subject Strand Mastery Tests in the academic component are commercially-produced, nationally-normed tests.)

The Unit, Level, Subject Strand and Tier Mastery Tests provided with the CCP are sectioned, wherever possible, so that consecutive sets of items address each subsumed objective and determine whether each has, or has not, been mastered. For instance, unit tests usually have sections addressing each lesson objective; these section subscores are prescriptive as well as

diagnostic, since for each specific objective determined not to be mastered, there are Core and Supplementary lesson assignments which can be assigned to address the skill. Level Mastery Tests have sections focusing on mastery of subsumed units; and once unit mastery is determined, more detailed Unit Mastery Tests can be given to determine specific deficiencies. Similarly, Subject Strand Mastery Test questions are sectioned by level; and Tier Mastery Tests are sectioned by subject strand; once these tests determine problem areas, the appropriate Level and Unit Mastery Tests can be selected to provide more specific diagnosis and prescription.

The CCP Unit, Level, Subject Strand and Tier Mastery Tests are almost all multiple choice. The questions contain up to five response possibilities--typically with two or three response possibilities in the tests covering basic competencies, but with four or five response possibilities for tests covering advanced competencies. The tests are, with few exceptions, machine scorable (by a program that identifies incorrect items as well as calculating total scores and section subscores). The test questions are written at a reading level appropriate for the basic, intermediate or advanced tier in which they are contained.

The Unit and Level Mastery Tests in the academic component through the GED level, as well as the Tier Locator Tests, were adapted from tests used in the successful Job Corps instructional system. The Unit and Level Mastery Tests in the college prep academic segment and in the functional component were developed as part of the CCP, based on the objectives and the referenced

materials. The tests were constructed under the assumption of an 80 percent pass standard, which had proved workable in Job Corps-based applications. However, because of the developmental nature of the CCP, there is no guarantee that the tests are of equal difficulty, or that the 80 percent standard is uniformly appropriate, or that the test items are all effective. It will be possible and necessary to refine all tests over time. The Computerized CCP Information System gathers every learner's response on every test. The analysis system provides a means for assessing correct response rates on every item of every test, for all learners as well as significant segments. It provides for calculation of the mean, standard deviation and distribution of total scores and subscores. These data will be used to identify inappropriate questions as well as tests which are too easy or difficult for learners.

Normed Academic Tests

Nationally normed tests are used to assess subject strand mastery in order to provide an external reference framework for the CCP-specific level and unit competency measures. In the basic tier of the academic component, the Tests of Adult Basic Education are used to assess mastery of the two subject strands: Basic Mathematics and Reading Fundamentals. The TABE Level E is used when the Tier Locator Test or placement and progress in the CCP suggest skills below the 4.0 grade level in the strand being tested. The TABE Level M is used when an individual is at the margin between the basic and intermediate tiers. For both TABE

Levels E and M, the raw score total for the Vocabulary and Comprehension sections is used to determine reading grade-equivalent based on conversion scales provided with the tests by their publisher. To determine mathematics competencies, the raw score total for the Computation and Concept and Problems sections is used with the TABE Level E; for the TABE Level M, the total score of the Concept and Problems and Computation sections plus the section on Fractions, is used with Level M norms to establish grade-equivalent mastery.

The Tests of Adult Basic Education are also used to determine mastery of the three intermediate tier subject strands. The TABE Level M is used where the Tier Locator Test or placement and progress in the CCP suggests skills below the 6.0 grade level in a strand, while the TABE Level D is used when are more advanced. To assess mastery of Intermediate Mathematics, the total score for the Computation, Concepts and Problems and Fractions sections is used with the TABE Level M; the total of the Computation plus Concepts and Problems sections with the TABE Level D. To determine grade-equivalent mastery of Specific Language Skills, the raw score on the Mechanics and Expression section is used for both Levels M and D; and grade-equivalent mastery of Developmental Reading is determined from the total of the Vocabulary and Comprehension sections for both Levels M and D.

Grade equivalents of raw scores are used as benchmarks and are recorded in the CCP Information System. The objectives in the basic academic tier cover the first four grade levels, so the aim is to achieve 5.0 grade-level equivalency. A 4.0 grade level is suggested as a minimum pass standard for progression to the next

tier. The objectives in the intermediate academic tier cover grade 5 through 8 skills, so the aim is to achieve 9.0 grade-level equivalency. A 7.2 grade level is suggested as the minimum pass standard.

During the demonstration phase of the CCP, users are required to pre- and post-test learners assigned to basic- and intermediate-tier academic learning activities. Users are also requested to pre- and post-test with the TABE LEVEL D participants in advanced academic components.

The TABE test was selected because of its wide use, ease of administration and limited cost. However, other grade normed tests covering the same domains, and accurate in the same grade ranges, may be substituted for the TABE, and recorded and analyzed in the CCP Information System.

In the advanced academic component, which covers inclusively-defined high school level skills (including those addressed and mastered by only the most advanced college-bound high school students), the General Educational Development (GED) Practice Tests are used to assess subject strand mastery. These tasks are compressed versions of, and correlate well with, the official GED tests. The five GED tests--Mathematics, Reading Skills, Writing Skills, Social Studies and Science--parallel the five advanced academic tier strands--Advanced Mathematics, Reading and Humanities, Writing, Social Studies and Science. The official GED tests are used by all states to award high school equivalency degrees based on state-established minimum scores for each test and for the average of all tests. The standards for

GED certification vary, but usually a GED score of 35 or 40 is required on each test, with an average of 45 or 50 across all subtests.

The pass standards for the CCP Subject Strand Mastery Tests reflect these GED standards. The first or Primary GED level of the advanced academic tier aims to provide the minimal skills necessary to meet GED requirements in "low pass" states (requiring a 35 minimum on each test and a 45 average). A GED score of 43 on any subtest is recommended, which provides a cushion above the state minimum to allow for the standard error of the test, and which places the learner at around the 25th percentile of high school seniors on whom the tests were normed. The second or Comprehensive GED level aims to provide the more inclusive skills needed to meet GED requirements in "high pass" states (requiring 40 on each test and a 45 or 50 average). The pass standard is a minimum GED score of 50 on any subject strand test, which provides a standard error cushion above the 45 minimum standard and which represents the median for high school seniors in the norming population. For Primary College Prep, the aim is to achieve a 57 GED score on each test, which places the learner in the 75th percentile of high school seniors for each subject area. Comprehensive College Prep aims for a 63 GED score, which places the learner in the top decile of high school seniors.

It is to be noted that the college prep levels cover objectives which overlap with the first two years' curricula in many post-secondary institutions. Some of the subjects covered in the CCP--such as trigonometry or art history--are not covered

specifically by the GED tests, although mastery of these subjects should be reflected in higher GED scores. The CCP, therefore, permits the use of College Level Entrance Placement, College Board or American College Testing Service simulation tests as substitutes for or supplements to the GED practice tests as measures of strand mastery at the college level in the advanced tier. The percentage scores on these alternative tests can be recorded and analyzed in the CCP Information System.

The Tier Mastery Tests in the academic component, which have parallel forms for each tier, address the specific objectives covered within the CCP and are not nationally-normed. However, for the basic and intermediate tiers, the section scores relating to each strand will be correlated with grade norms derived from the Subject Strand Mastery Tests. Until this cross-norming, the tests operate on the 80 percent pass rule. In the advanced academic tier, the Tier Mastery Test forms are not parallel. The first form is a simulation of all of the GED Practice Tests, compressed so that the whole battery can be completed in less than one hour. Section scores can, then, be used to determine strand placement in GED instruction. The second form is a truncated simulation of the College Level Entrance Placement Examinations. It is more appropriate for placement and progress measurement in the college prep levels of the advanced tier. Section scores on the advanced Tier Mastery Tests relating to each of the five strands will be normed against scores on the GED Practice Tests used as Subject Strand Mastery Tests.

The most global tests in the CCP are the Tier Locator Tests, one for reading and one for mathematics, which are based on the

reading and mathematics placement tests used in Job Corps for nearly twenty years. These tests, which determine whether an entering learner's academic skills are basic, intermediate or advanced, are used for placement into the tiers of both the academic and functional components. The standards for placement in each tier are based on operating experience over many years in Job Corps. Like any short tests, however, the Tier Locator Tests are not intended to, nor can they be, exact diagnostic instruments; they must be followed by other tests within the tier of placement, as well as by tracking of early progress in lesson and unit assignments in order to assure that learners are appropriately placed. The Tier Locator Tests will also be normed against entering TABE-determined grade-equivalents in reading and mathematics.

Normed Functional Tests

In the advanced tier of the functional component of the CCP, the nationally-normed APL Content Area Measures are used as the second forms of the Subject Strand Mastery Tests. These one hour tests provide detailed assessment of APL-identified objectives in the five APL and CCP domains of Occupational Knowledge, Consumer Economics, Government and Law, Health and Community Resources. Correlating test scores with economic and educational success, the APL project identified three levels of competency: APL Level III or adult proficiency in the separate domains was equated with a score of 75 percent correct or more on the Content Area Measures; APL Level II or minimal adult proficiency was identified with a 50 percent to 74 percent score; while APL Level

I, or inadequate adult proficiency, was identified with scores of less than 50 percent. The goal of the advanced tier is to exceed APL Level III or adult proficiency by achieving at least an 80 percent score within each subject strand.

However, the CCP supplements, reorganizes and reprioritizes the APL identified objectives; for instance, computer literacy objectives are added and increasing stress is given to awareness of occupational clusters and job choices. Therefore, the first forms of the Subject Strand Mastery Tests in the advanced tier of the functional component were developed to assess mastery of the specific CCP objectives, and are sectioned according to levels of subsumed objectives. The tests were designed with an 80 percent minimum pass expectation.

If the user prefers criterion- and norm-referenced tests, the second forms of the Subject Strand Mastery Tests should be used for pre- and post-testing or benchmarking. If the user prefers tests specifically measuring competencies which are covered in the curricula, the first forms should be used. Many of the same questions appear in both forms, but they are not exactly parallel. As data are gathered, correlations will be developed between the two forms of the test, and norms will be established for the first form.

In the intermediate functional tier, the second forms of the Occupational Knowledge and Consumer Economics subject strand tests are the same as those in the advanced tier, i.e., the normed APL Content Area Measures. According to readability analyses of these tests, their reading levels should not impede test-takers with intermediate reading skills, and scores should

thus reflect functional competency (to the degree this can inherently be separated from reading skills). The second form of the Life Skills subject strand test is a composite of items from the APL Government and Law, Health and Community Resources Content Area Measures, so that the pass standards for those tests should be appropriate for the composite. The goal of the intermediate tier is to achieve adult proficiency as judged by the APL standard of 75 percent correct on the tests.

The first forms of all three intermediate functional tier Subject Strand Mastery Tests are based on the actual objectives addressed in the CCP, and are sectioned by CCP level. The first form therefore has equal numbers of items covering each of the three intermediate strands (compared to the second form which gives disproportionate emphasis to Government and Law, Health and Community Resources). The first form tests are, thus, more appropriate for measuring mastery of specific CCP objectives, as well as for diagnosing competency level; the second form APL-based tests provide a national norm reference but are not sectioned by level. Either the first or second forms should be used exclusively for pre- and post-test measurement, because the forms are not parallel. However, correlations will be developed between the first and second form scores.

Since the readability level of the APL Content Area Measures was too high for learners with third-grade or lower level reading skills such as served by the basic tier, and since the four domains of Consumer Economics, Government and Law, Health and Community Resources are compressed into one first-tier strand,

both forms of the Subject Strand Mastery Test were developed for the CCP with low reading level test items. The two forms of these tests are parallel, and both forms are sectioned by level.

The Tier Mastery Tests in the advanced and intermediate tiers are the APL-developed High School and Adult Surveys. These 40-item, one-hour tests, with eight questions covering each of the five APL domains, were normed in 1977 against high school and adult education populations, respectively. The surveys contain many of the same items, but it is suggested that one or the other test form be used for both pre- and post-testing, with the choice depending on whether the learner is an adult or youth.

Based on the correlation between education and economic success and test scores, the APL project established three levels of adult proficiency:

	Percent Score on Youth Survey (Form I of Tier Test)	Score on Adult Survey (Form II of Tier Test)
Inadequate Adult Proficiency	27 or less correct on 40 item test (<68 percent)	23 or less correct on 40 item test (<58 percent)
Minimally Adequate Adult Proficiency	28-34 correct on 40 item test (68<88 percent)	24-33 correct on 40 item test (58<85 percent)
Adult Proficiency	35 or more correct on 40 item test (≥ 88 percent)	34 or more correct on 40 item test (≥85 percent)

The advanced functional component objectives and materials should assure adult proficiency levels for learners. In the intermediate functional tier, however, where the Government and Law, Health and Community Resources objectives are compressed and addressed more cursorily in the single Life Skills strand, the total proficiency level achieved by learners will be lower, so the minimally adequate adult proficiency standards are utilized.

In recognition of the low reading level of first-tier CCP learners, distinct tests were developed for globally measuring basic functional competencies. These tests parallel the objectives of the CCP, are sectioned by subject strand, and have low readability. If desired, the user can give the second form (i.e., normed) intermediate and advanced Tier Mastery Tier tests to basic tier participants (recognizing that four-fifths of the test questions address one strand in the basic tier while only one-fifth address the other strand). Likewise, other functional competency tests may be used in addition to the CCP-provided tests and the results recorded in the CCP Information System.

Test Use

The system of competency tests is designed to maximize flexibility but to minimize some of the inherent dangers of test use for diagnosis, prescription and benchmarking. There are options for supplementing or substituting tests where those in the CCP are considered inappropriate. There are safeguards against test shortcomings. And the CCP Information System is structured to identify weaknesses in the tests so that improvements can be made over time.

The complete array of CCP tests is not needed in every setting or for every individual, and there are many different ways in which tests can be used. Some delivery agents may be covering only a subset of competencies, for instance, a single subject strand such as Advanced Occupational Knowledge. There would, then, be no reason to use the Tier Mastery Test at the outset for subject strand placement, or at completion for assessing changes in competency, since instruction would be focused only on the Occupational Knowledge subset of objectives covered well by Subject Strand Mastery Test, but representing only one-fifth of the items on the Tier Mastery Test. A delivery agent serving only high school seniors in a school system with competency-based advancement would have no need for the Tier Locator Tests (nor for the basic or intermediate functional and academic competency materials or related Level and Unit Mastery Tests). But where a varied assortment of subjects are addressed by different learners, the Tier Mastery Test might be preferred to the Subject Strand Mastery Tests in order to provide a composite measure of gains giving equal weight to improvements in all the subsumed skill areas. Instead of using either the Tier or Subject Strand Mastery Tests for level placement, the Level Mastery Tests could be applied sequentially until they are failed, in order to determine where instruction should begin. This increases testing but provides greater assurance that the instruction will cover deficit areas and will not be redundant. Similarly, Unit Mastery Tests within each level can be applied sequentially rather than using the Level Mastery Tests for unit

placement. Alternatively, the instructor may choose to delete the Unit Mastery Tests and use only the Level Mastery Tests, permitting students to progress through units based only on completion of assigned lessons. Conversely, the Level Mastery Tests might be dropped in favor of using only the Subject Strand Mastery Test at completion of all units in the strand.

There are no hard and fast rules about the appropriate sequencing of tests. More testing can help to better diagnose competencies, presumably leading to more targeted placement in instruction and less wasted time in inappropriate material. More tests provide better accountability and more immediate feedback on progress. To some extent, learning may be achieved through testing. On the other hand, testing can be intimidating and boring. It takes time away from substantive instruction. Test-taking skills may be fostered without commensurate improvement in underlying competencies.

In each different setting, for each population group, and for every individual, these tradeoffs vary. Some learners will benefit much more than others from frequent testing. Some projects will have automated scoring capacity so that more frequent testing is feasible, but other CCP users unable to afford automation might want to minimize testing, particularly the use of instructor-scored tests. In the end, the managers and instructors in each site must make these determinations. The CCP provides a complete menu of options.

Mastery or "pass"/"fail" standards for the assorted CCP competency tests may also vary. The tests were developed using an 80 percent pass rule as a design standard. It is not certain,

however, that all tests are of equal difficulty relative to the specific objectives they address, or whether each set of objectives is equally easy to master. The 80 percent pass standard is completely arbitrary. It has worked in the successful Job Corps system as a means of guiding internal progression between units and levels of the system, but arguments can be made for higher or lower standards on existing tests, or for easier or harder tests. Strict standards or hard tests may discourage learners when they repeatedly fail to progress, or might check progress unnecessarily on a single skill which is not absolutely necessary for mastering subsequent competencies. On the other hand, higher standards might be programmatically necessary in some cases--such as preparing learners for word processing training where 80 percent grammar mastery might not be considered adequate--or it might be desirable in order to establish and assure the quality of training. The stricter the standard or the harder the test, the less likely that learners will move ahead without really mastering a needed skill. Learner needs and instructor preferences must also be considered. Some instructors might want to place learners in instruction which is below determined skill level in order to assure needed review of prerequisites and to guarantee some early successes. Others might want to place at or above best-determined level, for instance, placing into a GED program (even though some pre-GED instruction is also required) in order to motivate the learner by the promise of a credential. The CCP Information System will provide norms and score distributions for tests and subtests to

help inform instructor decisions. Tests that are unusually hard or easy relative to others in the sequence will be identified. These will be corrected, or else the curricula and objectives restructured. But inherently, there will be a fairly large standard error for any short tests like those used in the CCP, so that placement can never be an exact science. The 80 percent pass standard is recommended only as a guideline.

Recognizing these limitations, it is important to realize and make use of the protections built into the CCP. First, it is a flexible system. Besides letting users vary which tests are used and when, as well as varying the mastery standards, it permits those who do not like the TABE, APL or GED tests to substitute alternatives as long as they are used consistently and their use is specified in the information system. Likewise, users may develop new unit and level tests (indeed, totally new units) as long as these are specified.

Second, the central collection of every item response, for every CCP participant in every site nationwide, combined with an analysis system which tracks hours of instruction covered by each test, facilitates identification of inadequate questions or of overly difficult or easy tests or test questions. Revisions will take some time, but it should be possible to finetune the competency testing system. Cross-norming will also be possible; for instance, academic tier test scores and subscores will be correlated with grade-normed TABE strand test scores. Similarly, the correlations between functional test scores and reading ability can help to determine whether functional tests are

measuring functional competencies above and beyond academic skills.

Third and most critically, the CCP is designed so that inherent, as well as unforseen, errors in the CCP tests and their use do not undermine the system. Because the CCP links diagnosis and prescription directly to instruction which is self-paced and competency-based, there is immediate feedback on the appropriateness of the placement. An error in initial assignment can be quickly spotted and corrected by performance within the system. A learner not feeling well or making a simple error on initial placement tests can quickly pass unit and level tests and get back to appropriate objectives and materials. Vice versa for the learner who scores inordinately high on the initial placement tests. The pattern and pace of mastery on frequent tests in a structured progression which is referenced to grade- and criterion-norms, provide much better guides to competency than any single grade- or criterion-referenced tests.

Another protection is a degree of planned overlap between tiers, and in some cases between levels within subject strands, so that high or low placements for those scoring at the marginal standard will not have drastic consequences. For instance, some of the material in the first level in the Advanced Academic Tier reviews objectives covered previously in more detail in the fourth level of the Intermediate Academic Tier. An individual with tested competencies at the margin where the standard error of the tests can be critical may be placed in either tier, yet will still encounter challenging and appropriate materials and objectives.

The hierarchical organization of the tests also protects against cheating, simple rote memorization or luck on a few tests. Learners may move through lessons without really mastering the materials, but they will then be unable to pass the unit test. If they learn the materials only superficially, this will later be revealed by difficulties on Level, Subject Strand or Tier Mastery Tests.

Finally, the CCP will operate whether or not all the tests are optimum and whether or not the instructor exercises all the flexibilities inherent in the system. There is no fundamental difference between the CCP's approach and accepted practice in traditional classrooms. Each week, quarter or semester the teacher develops tests paralleling what has been covered in textbooks and in assignments at the end of chapters or accompanying workbooks. Teachers do not have external norms for their day-to-day tests. They do not conduct reliability and validity analyses. At most, the effectiveness of the tests as an integral part of the instruction is crosschecked at the end of a year by nationally-normed competency tests. The CCP's mastery tests are, in a commonsense way, content-valid because they test what is specified and taught. The validity of these tests as an integral part of the instruction system is checked by the use of nationally-normed Subject Strand Mastery Tests at regular intervals. Similarly, the CCP's Lesson Mastery tests are actually contained in the referenced materials, while the Unit and Level Mastery Tests are adapted from the same types of exercises encountered in the lessons. In the case of the CCP,

however, the teacher is freed from the time-consuming task of test preparation.

Self-evidently, multiple-choce tests cannot measure many vital skills, such as capacity for generalization or broader application and abstraction, or communication and behavior in group settings; all they claim to test are the basic knowledge and applications which are addressed by the CCP. These more pedestrian competencies are relatively easy to measure. They are not a substitute for, nor necessarily indicative of, other vital conceptual skills. But the basics are necessary if not sufficient conditions for those desirable generalized competencies, and it is the basics which are taught by the CCP as well as measured by its tests.

In the CCP, the major benefits from the tests result <u>because</u> they are an organized system which permits a managed flow of learners through a sequence of tasks which can be tracked in a standardized way and which can be mechanized to reduce time-consuming tasks in order to free the instructor for applied teaching. In a sense, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Unless specific tests are egregiously bad, gains can result from increased time-on-task and efficiency of instruction even if every test is not perfect. And instructional efficiencies will result even if the tests are used like a cookbook by the instructor; indeed, in such cases, the value of a structured system is clear in overcoming instructor shortcomings. Where the instructor has the capacity and resources to be more flexible, there are options which can be used to achieve better results with the freed time from pedestrian tasks like test

development and scoring. Thus, the CCP aims to create a system which will guarantee minimum educational success without constraining superior achievement. This is no excuse or argument for improperly constructed tests. Indeed, a primary aim of the CCP is to finetune competency measures over time. But the system itself is workable even while this finetuning is occurring.

Documentation for Subject Strand and Tier Mastery Tests

The following technical details on the TABE, GED and APL tests are provided to document the validity and reliability of the instruments and to justify why they were selected and how they can be used to reference the CCP system to national norms. Users who are uncomfortable with these instruments after reviewing the evidence may select other comparable academic and functional competency tests.

1. Basic and Intermediate Academic Subject Strand Mastery Tests.

> "The Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE), 1976 Edition, are achievement tests in Reading, Mathematics, and Language--basic skills required to function in a society that demands their constant use. The test items, adapted from the 1970 edition of the California Achievement Tests (CAT-70), reflect language and content appropriate for adults, and measure the understanding and application of conventions and principles; they are not intended to measure specific knowledge or recall of facts. The test is designed for use in a variety of educational settings to fill a number of assessment and instructional needs. TABE can be used to provide pre-instructional information about a student's level of achievement in the basic skills of Reading, Mathematics, and Language; to identify areas of weakness; to measure growth in the skills after instruction; to involve the student in appraisal of his or her learning difficulties; and to assist the teacher in preparing an instructional program to meet the

student's individual needs." (CTB-McGraw-Hill, Tests of Adult Basic Education: Examiner's Manual-Level E, p. 1.)

There are three levels of the TABE: E or easy, composed of items from the CAT for grades 2.5 to 4.9; M or medium, composed of items from the CAT for grades 4.5 to 6.9; and D or difficult, composed of items from the CAT for grades 6.5 to 8.9. There are alternate and parallel forms of each test (labelled Form 3 and Form 4). Each test is divided into sections, with several sections composing a skill area. The various sections can be administered separately or as a group. Each is timed.

The composition of the tests is as follows:

	Number Items	Working Time
LEVEL E		
Reading	85	40
Section 1. Vocabulary	40	13
Section 2. Comprehension	45	27
Mathematics	117	48
Section 3. Computation	72	26
Section 4. Concepts	30	8
Section 5. Problems	15	14
LEVEL M		
Reading	82	45
Section 1. Vocabulary	40	10
Section 2. Comprehension	42	35
Mathematics	108	65
Section 3. Computation	48	33
Section 4. Fractions	20	13
Section 5. Concepts	25	7
Section 6. Problems	15	12
Language	109	31
Section 7. Capitalization	38	8
Section 8. Punctuation	42	16
Section 9. Expression	29	7
(Section 10. Spelling)*	(32)	(8)
LEVEL D		
Reading	85	50
Section 1. Vocabulary	40	10
Section 2. Comprehension	45	40
Mathematics	98	51
Section 3. Computation	48	28
Section 4. Concepts	35	10
Section 5. Problems	15	13
Language	100	28
Section 6. Capitalization	40	7
Section 7. Punctuation	32	14
Section 8. Expression	28	7
(Section 9. Spelling)*	(32)	(8)

*(Not included in CCP Specific Language Skills Subject Strand Mastery Test)

Specific test items within sections are also referenced to more specific skills. It is possible to analyze the test results to provide a diagnosis using the item classifications provided in the TABE Examiner's Manuals. However, there are very limited numbers of items addressing any specific skill, and these items are not sequenced to facilitate analysis, so that use of the TABE for diagnostic purposes within the CCP is not recommended. Once a general level of competency is determined, Level and Unit Mastery Tests can be better used to diagnose and prescribe for specific competency deficiencies, since these tests are already sectioned by unit and lesson objectives. In CCP use of the TABE, the primary interest is in the raw score totals and their grade equivalents for skill areas corresponding to CCP subject strands.

Grade norms for the various levels of the TABE, and for subsumed skill areas, were established through a norming of the tests on a randomly selected sample of approximately 19,000 primary and high school students in 1975. The TABE was normed against the CAT-70, which was itself standardized against a national sample of 203,684 students in grades 1-12 in 1977. The three levels of the TABE are targeted and effective for different grade level bands. Level E grade equivalencies range from 1.0 to 5.5 grade levels, with a primary focus in the 1.5-3.9 grade level range. For the 85 questions in the reading skills area, a score of 25 or less (on Form 3 of the test) places an individual at the 1.0 grade level, while a score of 79 or above places the individual at 5.5 grade levels (Table 1). Near these range extremes, a right or wrong response to a single reading question

Table 1

Grade Equivalents and Ranges for TABE Level E, M and D

	LEVEL E				LEVEL M						LEVEL D					
	Reading (85 Items)		Mathematics (117 Items)		Reading (82 Items)		Mathematics (100 Items)		Language (109 Items)		Reading (85 Items)		Mathematics (98 Items)		Language (108 Items)	
	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4
1.0	1-25	0-23	0-33	0-30												
1.1	26	--	34-35	31-32												
1.2	--	24	36-37	33												
1.3	27	--	38-39	34												
1.4	28	25	40	35												
1.5	--	--	41-42	36-37												
1.6	29	26	43	38												
1.7	30-31	27	44-46	39-40												
1.8	32	28	47-48	41												
1.9	33	29	49-50	42-43												
2.0	34-35	30	51-53	44-45												
2.1	36	31	54-55	46												
2.2	37-38	32	56-57	47-48												
2.3	39-40	33-34	58-59	49												
2.4	41-42	35	60-62	50-51												
2.5	43-45	36-38	63	52												
2.6	46-47	39	64-66	53-55												
2.7	48-50	40-42	67-69	56-57												
2.8	51-53	43-46	70-72	58-59												
2.9	54-56	47-49	73-75	60-61												
3.0	57-59	50-52	76-77	62-63	0-27	0-22	0-30	0-27	0-32	0-29						
3.1	60-62	53-55	78-81	64-65	28	23	31-32	28-29	33	30						
3.2	63-64	56	82-84	66-68	--	24	33	30	34	31						
3.3	65-66	57-58	85-87	69	29	--	34-35	31	35	32-33						
3.4	67	59	88-90	70-72	30	25	36-37	32-33	36	34						
3.5	68-69	60-61	91-93	73-74	31	26	38	34	37	35						
3.6	70	62	94-95	75-76	32	--	39-40	35	-38	36						
3.7	--	63	96-97	77-78	33	27	41	36	39	37						
3.8	71	--	98-99	79-80	--	--	42	37-38	40	38						
3.9	72	64	100	81-82	34	28	43-44	39	41	39						
4.0	--	65	101-102	83-84	35	29	45	40	42-43	40-41						
4.1	73	66	103	85-86	36	--	46-47	41	44	42						
4.2	--	--	104	87-88	37	30	48	42-43	45	43						
4.3	74	67	105	89	--	31	49	44	46	44-45						
4.4	--	68	106	90-91	38	--	50-51	45	47	46						
4.5	75	--	107	92-93	39	32	52	46-47	48	47						
4.6	--	69	108	94-95	40	33	53-54	48	49	48-49						
4.7	--	70	109	96	41	34	55	49-50	50	50						
4.8	76	--	--	97-98	42	35	56-57	51-52	51	51						
4.9	--	71	110	99	43	36	58-59	53	52	52						
5.0	77	--	111	100	44	37-38	60-61	54-55	53	53	0-29	0-28	0-27	0-25	0-41	0-40
5.1	--	72	--	101-102	45	39	62	56	54	54-55	30	--	--	--	42	41-42
5.2	--	--	112	103	46-47	40	63	57-58	55	56	31	29	28	26	43	43
5.3	78	73	--	104	48	41-42	64-65	59	56	57	--	--	29	27	44	44
5.4	--	74	113	105	49	43	66-67	60-61	57	58	32	30	30	28	--	45
5.5	79-80	75-80	114-117	106-117	50-51	44-45	68	62	58	59	33	31	--	29	45	46
5.6					52	46	69	63	59	60	34	--	31	30	46	47
5.7					--	--	70-71	64	60	61	--	32	32	--	--	48
5.8					53	47-48	72	65	61	--	35	33	33	31	47	--
5.9					54	--	73	66-67	--	62	--	--	34	32	48	49
6.0					55	49	74	68	62	63	36	--	--	33	--	50
6.1					56	50	75	69	63	64	--	34	35	34	49	51
6.2					--	51	76-77	70	64	65	37	35	36	35	--	--
6.3					57	52	78	71	--	--	38	--	37	36	50	52
6.4					--	53	79	72	65	66	--	36	38	37	--	53
6.5					58	54	80	73-74	66	67	39	37	39	--	51	54
6.6					59	55	81	75	67	68	40	--	40	38	52	--
6.7					60	56	82	76	68	69	41	38	41	39	--	55
6.8					--	57	83	77	69	--	42	39	42	40	53	56
6.9					61	58	84	78-79	--	70	43	40	43	41	54	57
7.0					62	59	85	80	70	71	44	41	44	42	55	58
7.1					63	60	86	81-82	71	72	45	42	45-46	43-44	--	59
7.2					--	61	87	83	72	73	46	43	47	45	56	60
7.3					64	62	88	84	73	--	47	44	48	46	57	61
7.4					65	63	--	85	--	74	48	45	49	47	58	--
7.5					--	--	89	86	74	75	49	46	50	48	59	62
7.6					66	64	90	87	75	76	--	--	51	49	--	63
7.7					67	65	91	88	76	77	50	47	52	50	60	64
7.8					68	66	92	89	--	--	51	48	53	51	61	65
7.9					--	--	--	90	77	78	52	49	54	52	--	--
8.0					--	67	93	91	--	--	--	--	55	53	62	66
8.1					--	68	94	--	78	79	53	50	56	54	63	67
8.2					69	--	--	92	79	80	54	51	57	55	--	68
8.3					--	69	95	93	--	--	--	--	58	56	64	--
8.4					70	--	96	--	80	81	55	52	59	57	65	69

Table 1 Continued

	LEVEL E				LEVEL M						LEVEL D					
	Reading (35 items)		Mathematics (117 items)		Reading (52 items)		Mathematics (104 items)		Language (109 items)		Reading (40 items)		Mathematics (96 items)		Language (100 items)	
	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4	Form 3	Form 4
8.5					71	70	--	94	81	82	56	53	60	58	--	70
8.6					--	--	97	95	--	--	--	--	61	59	96	--
8.7					--	71	98	--	82	83	57	54	62	60	--	71
8.8					72	--	--	96	--	--	--	--	63	61	67	--
8.9					--	72	99	97	83	84	58	55	64	62	--	72
9.0					73	--	100	--	--	--	--	56	65	63	--	--
9.1					--	--	--	98	84	85	59	--	66	64	68	--
9.2					--	73	101	99	--	--	--	57	67	65	--	73
9.3					74	--	102	100	85	86	60	--	68	66	69	--
9.4					--	--	--	101	86	--	--	58	69	67	--	74
9.5					--	74	103	102	--	87	61	--	--	68	--	--
9.6					75	--	104	103	87	--	--	59	70	--	70	75
9.7					--	--	105-106	--	88	88	62	60	71	69	--	--
9.8					--	75	107	104	89	89	63	61	72	70	71	76
9.9					76	--	108	105	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.0					77-82	76-82	--	106-108	91-109	91-109	64	62	73	71	72	77
10.1											65	63	74	72	--	78
10.2											--	64	--	73	73	--
10.3											66	65	75	--	--	79
10.4											--	--	--	74	74	--
10.5											67	66	76	75	--	80
10.6											68	67	--	--	75	--
10.7											--	--	77	76	--	--
10.8											69	68	--	--	--	81
10.9											--	--	--	--	--	--
11.0											--	69	78	77	--	--
11.1											70	--	--	--	76	--
11.2											--	70	--	--	--	82
11.3											71	--	79	78	--	--
11.4											--	71	--	--	77	--
11.5											--	--	--	--	--	--
11.6											72	72	--	79	--	83
11.7											--	--	--	--	--	--
11.8											--	--	80	--	--	--
11.9											--	--				
12.0											73	73		80	--	--
12.1											--	--	--	--	78	--
12.2											--	--	--	--	--	84
12.3											--	--	--	--	--	--
12.4											74	74	81	--	--	--
12.5											--	--	--	81	--	--
12.6											--	--	--	--	--	--
12.7											75	75	--	--	79	85
12.8											--	--	82	82	--	--
12.9											76-80	76-80	83-90	83-90	80-100	86-100

Source: CTB/McGraw-Hill Tests of Adult Basic Education: Examiner's Manuals--Level E, M and D

27

can represent as much as .3 grade equivalents. For the mathematics skill area, which has 117 items, a score of 33 or less equates with a 1.0 grade equivalent, while 114 or more equates with a 5.5 grade equivalent. At the upper end of the range, a single item right or wrong may represent a .2 grade differential.

The TABE Level M grade equivalents range from 3.0 to 10.0 grades, with a primary focus in the 3.9 to 5.9 range. For the reading skills area, a score or 27 or less correct for the 82 items represents a 3.0 grade equivalent, while 77 or more represents a 10.0 placement. At the high end of the scale, a single reading item right or wrong can represent a .3 grade-equivalent differential. The differences are less at the range extremes in the mathematics and language skills area subtests which have a larger number of items.

Finally, TABE Level D ranges from 5.0 to 12.9 grade levels, with a target range between 5.9 and 9.5 grade levels. A score of 29 or less correct out of the 85 reading items, 27 or less out of the 98 mathematics items, and 11 or less out of the 100 language items, places individuals at the 5.0 grade equivalent. At this end of the grade range, a single item can mean as much as a .3 differential in grade equivalent. At the top end of the scale, a single item right or wrong in language skills can make a .8 grade level difference and a single item in reading or mathematics skills can represent a .5 grade level difference.

The implications are critical: Outside the 1.5 to 3.9 grade range for the Level E test, the 3.9 to 5.9 grade level for the Level M test, and the 5.9 to 9.5 grade range for the Level D test, the grade equivalents estimated from the skill area scores can be subject to very large estimating errors. It is, therefore, crucial to use the correct levels of TABE to measure gains, since the estimates are subject to increasing error at the extremes of the test range.

Even with proper use, the TABE is not a delicate measurement instrument. The reliability coefficients (KR 20) for the test are reasonable (Table 2). The correlations between the grade-equivalents estimated from different levels of the TABE under test-retest experiments are not extraordinarily high, particularly between Levels E and M (Table 3). The test-retest reliability coefficients for the same Level and Test Form, or between alternative Forms for the same level, are low in some cases. In a validation relative to the GED, the grade-equivalent TABE score had a correlation of only .56 with the average score for the five GED tests.

In other words, use of item scores for diagnosis is problematic. Grade-equivalent scores can be used as a benchmarking tool, but will be really more meaningful only if backed by progress through a sequence of instructional activities, since the test itself is subject to significant standard error. Grade gains are not meaningful for an individual learner, and are only significant when averaged for a group of learners.

Table 2

Reliability of the TABE Tests

	Reliability Coefficients (KR 20) From Norming Group							
	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9
Form 3								
TABE Level E								
Reading	.96	.98	.97					
Mathematics	.96	.99	.98					
TABE Level M								
Reading			.92	.95	.96			
Mathematics			.94	.96	.97			
Language (Mechanics)			.93	.95	.96			
TABE Level D								
Reading					.94	.94	.96	.96
Mathematics					.93	.94	.97	.96
Language (Mechanics)					.96	.95	.96	.97
Form 4								
TABE Level E								
Reading	.95	.98	.98					
Mathematics	.94	.98	.98					
TABE Level M								
Reading			.91	.95	.96			
Mathematics			.93	.95	.96			
Language (Mechanics)			.95	.95	.95			
TABE Level D								
Reading					.92	.94	.96	.96
Mathematics					.92	.95	.97	.97
Language (Mechanics)					.96	.96	.97	.98

Source: CTB/McGraw-Hill Tests of Adult Basic Education: Technical Report

Table 3

Correlation Between Normed Scores on Alternative Levels Derived From Two Administrations at Four-Week Intervals

	Grade 4, Levels E and M	
	Form 3	Form 4
Reading	.80	.73
Mathematics	.84	.79
	Grade 6, Levels M and D	
	Form 3	Form 4
Reading	.88	.83
Mathematics	.87	.85
Language	.84	.88

Source: CTB/McGraw-Hill Tests of Adult Basic Education: Technical Report

Table 4

Correlation Between Pre-Test and Post-Test at Four-Week Intervals--ABE Students Level M and D Tests

	Same Form	Alternate Form
Reading	.85	.79
Mathematics	.97	.76
Language Mechanics	.60	.77

Source: CTB/McGraw-Hill Tests of Adult Basic Education: Technical Report

The TABE has several advantages offsetting these shortcomings. First, the skills area subtests can all be administered within a class period. Second, the precision needed in selecting the level of test is much less than in some other nationally-normed tests. Third, the TABE is the most widely-used instrument in remedial activities so that data gathered in CCP use will be more comparable to assessments of other remedial approaches, and the results will be generally accepted. Fourth, the wide use of the TABE reflects the fact that it is easy to administer and relatively inexpensive.

Unlike the other tests in the CCP, however, the TABE is not machine scorable. It comes with specially designed easy scoring answer sheets. It requires approximately five minutes to score a complete TABE battery using these materials. An analysis form is provided to identify more specific skills deficiencies by linking related items (although such detailed analysis is not recommended when used with the CCP).

2. Advanced Academic Subject Strand Tests

The General Educational Development (GED) tests are accepted and used by all 50 states, the District of Columbia, six U.S. trust territories and many Canadian provinces as a basis for measuring mastery of, and credentialing, high school equivalent skills.

"The GED tests are designed to measure, as nearly as possible, the major and lasting outcomes and skills generally associated with four years of regular high school instruction. The tests use a multiple-choice question format for each of five subject areas: Writing Skills, Social Studies, Science, Reading Skills and Mathematics. These subject areas correspond to the general framework of many high school curricula. They do not, however, penalize condidates who lack recent academic or classroom experience or who have acquired their education in an informal manner. Candidates are tested on their retention of broad concepts and generalizations, not on how well they remember facts and details or precise definitions." (General Educational Development, Teacher's Manual for Use in the GED Practice Tests, p. 1).

The GED tests were normed in 1980 on a stratified sample of 3,600 high school students. Using these norms, a scale was developed for each of the five tests, converting raw scores to GED scores ranging from 20 to 80, with 50 representing the median score for high school seniors (Table 5).

Table 5

1980 U.S. High School Seniors
Percentile Ranks for Standard Scores
on the Tests of General Educational Development (GED)

GED Scale Score	Percent of High School Seniors Scoring at or Above This Level on Separate Tests	Percent of High School Seniors Scoring at or Above This Level for Composite All Tests
72-80	99	99
70-71	98	99
69	97	98
68	96	98
67	96	97
66	95	96
65	93	95
64	92	94
63	90	92
62	88	91
61	86	89
60	84	86
59	82	84
58	79	81
57	76	78
56	73	74
55	69	71
54	66	67
53	62	64
52	58	59
51	54	54
50	50	50
49	46	46
48	42	41
47	38	36
46	34	33
45	31	29
44	27	26
43	24	22
42	21	19
41	18	16
40	16	14
39	14	11
38	12	9
37	10	8
36	8	6
35	7	5
34	5	4
33	4	3
32	4	2
31	3	2
20-30	2	1

Source: General Education Development Test Service, American Council on Education

In granting high school equivalency certificates, each state sets a minimum score which must be attained on all tests, and/or a minimum average score across all tests. The two most frequent combinations are a minimum score on each test of 35 and an average of 45, or a minimum score of 40 and an average of 45 (Table 6). While seemingly small, these differences between the standards in "low pass" and "high pass" states are quite significant to persons with marginal skills seeking to qualify for the GED. A minimum of 35 on a test represents the 7th percentile of high school seniors, while a 40 represents the 16th; an average GED score of 40 represents the 16th percentile while a 45 represents the 29th. Even in the high pass states, however, the minimum for the GED remains far below the average for high school graduates. Typically, the GED can be passed by someone testing at the 9th grade-equivalent reading and mathematics levels in "high pass" states; in "low pass" states, 7th- or 8th-grade skills are adequate, particularly when there is some training for the test.

Table 6
GED Minimum Score Requirements
(1982)

Low Pass
(35 and 45)

Alabama	Idaho	Minnesota	Ohio
Alaska	Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Iowa	Montana	Rhode Island
California	Kansas	Nevada	Tennessee
Colorado	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Vermont
Connecticut	Maine	New Jersey	Virginia
District of Columbia	Massachusetts	New York	Washington
Georgia	Michigan	North Carolina	Wisconsin
			Wyoming

High Pass

Connecticut	40 and 45	North Dakota	40 or 50
Florida	40 and 45	Oklahoma	40 and 45
Louisiana	40 and 45	Oregon	40 on each test
Maryland	40 and 45	South Carolina	45 average
Mississippi	40 or 45	South Dakota	40 or 50
Nebraska	40 or 45	Texas	40 or 45
New Mexico	40 or 50	Utah	40 and 45
		West Virginia	40 and 45

The General Educational Development Testing Service provides normed GED Practice Tests, each with two alternate forms to help assess skills and learning progress in preparation for the GED. The GED Practice Tests are half the length of the comparable official GED Tests and require one-half the testing time; the types of test questions and the topics parallel the official GED Tests:

- The 40-item Writing Skills Test (with a testing time of 37 1/2 minutes) measures ability to use Standard English clearly and effectively. It covers five domains: (1) spelling, (2) punctuation and capitalization, (3) usage, (4) sentence correction and (5) logic and organization.

- The 30-item Social Studies Test (with a testing time of 45 minutes) covers five domains: (1) U.S. history, including the colonial period, expansion, the Civil War and Reconstruction, industrialization, the reform movement, the rise to world power and modern problems; (2) economics, including supply and demand concepts, financial institutions, the roles of government and labor, plus national and world economic problems; (3) geography, including climate, resources, demography and use of maps; (4) political science, including alternative political systems, the roles of the branches and levels of government, checks and balances, and government social policy; and (5) behavioral science, including basic concepts of anthropology, sociology and psychology, including individual, group and cultural behavior and the role of heredity and environment.

- The 30-item Science Test (with a testing time of 45 minutes) covers four domains: (1) physics, including basic

mechanics, energy concepts and measurement, heat and gas laws, optics and waves, electricity and magnetism; (2) chemistry, including atomic and molecular structure, chemical reactions, conservation of matter and types of solutions; (3) biology, including cell structure, human anatomy, evolution, relations between plants and animals, reproduction and photosynthesis, health, nutrition and disease; and (4) earth science, including the earth's composition and development, the structure of the atmosphere and oceans, and the solar system.

o The 20-item Reading Skills Test (with a testing of 30 minutes time) covers five domains: (1) practical skills such as reading instructions, advertisements, contracts, indexes and library references; (2) general reading such as science and social science articles; (3) prose literature of mostly twentieth century origin but with some eighteenth and nineteenth century English and American literature; (4) drama, including passages of both comedy and tragedy; and (5) poetry interpretation, including several poems likely to be encountered during high school.

o The 25-item Mathematics Test (with testing time of 45 minutes) covers three domains: (1) arithemetic, including whole number operations, fractions and decimals, everyday math, and interpretation of graphs and charts; (2) basic geometry, including properties and measurement of angles, triangles, calculation of area and perimeter, Pythagorean relationships, and similarity of geometric shapes; and (3) algebra, including solution of simple linear equations and inequalities, plotting of linear functions, and ratios and proportions.

The precision of the practice tests is limited by their length, but they have reasonable reliabilities as well as correlations with official GED tests:

	1977 Norming KR 20		1980 Norming KR 20	Correlation Between Practice and GED Test Scores		Standard Error in GED Scale Score	
	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
Writing Skills	.89	.87	.89	.82	.81	4.37	4.81
Social Studies	.87	.87	.84	.79	.79	4.80	5.00
Science	.85	.84	.83	.78	.81	5.45	5.41
Reading Skills	.81	.85	.82	.75	.82	6.09	5.15
Mathematics	.85	.86	.86	.79	.79	5.11	5.08

The passing standards for using these tests in the advanced tier subject strands reflects the aims of the different levels in the advanced tier, recognizing that few learners will complete an entire strand or all strands. The first level, or Primary GED, aims to minimally prepare an individual to pass the GED test in a "low pass" state. To allow roughly a standard error of cushion, a GED score of 43 is expected. Put another way, this standard places the individual at approximately the 25th percentile of high school seniors. The second level, or Comprehensive GED, aims to fully prepare an individual for the GED test, even in a "high pass" state. Again, allowing a standard error of cushion over the 45 minimum, a score of 50 is required for each test, which places the individual at the 50th percentile of high school seniors. For an individual participating in the college prep levels of the advanced academic tier, a GED score of 57 is expected from Primary College Prep, which puts the individual at about the 75th percentile of high school seniors, or at the mid-

range of those going on to college. For the Comprehensive College Prep, a 63 is expected, placing the individual in the top decile of high school seniors or the top quintile of college attendees. The raw scores correlating with these GED score-based standards are as follows:

Raw Score

Form I

	Mathematics	Reading	Writing	Social Studies	Science
Primary GED	11/25 = 445	10/30 = 509	19/40 = 489	13/30 = 435	12/30 = 405
Comprehensive GED	15/25 = 605	14/30 = 709	27/40 = 685	18/30 = 605	17/30 = 575
Primary College Prep	19/25 = 765	16/30 = 805	33/40 = 835	22/30 = 735	21/30 = 705
Comprehensive College Prep	23/25 = 925	19/30 = 965	36/40 = 905	25/30 = 835	25/30 = 835

Form Z

	Mathematics	Reading	Writing	Social Studies	Science
Primary GED	11/25 = 445	10/30 = 509	18/40 = 455	12/30 = 405	12/30 = 405
Comprehensive GED	15/25 = 605	14/30 = 709	26/40 = 655	18/30 = 605	17/30 = 575
Primary College Prep	19/25 = 765	17/30 = 865	31/40 = 785	22/30 = 735	22/30 = 735
Comprehensive College Prep	23/25 = 925	19/30 = 965	34/40 = 865	25/30 = 835	25/30 = 835

Individual items on the GED Practice Tests are referenced to clusters of skills. For instance, 7 of the 30 items on the Form A Social Studies test address history, 7 address economics, 4 address geography, 8 address political science, and 4 address behavioral science. Analysis of score patterns might help to diagnose specific problem areas. In general, however, the CCP Level Mastery Tests are much more appropriate for diagnosing specific competencies, since they are more detailed and the questions are sectioned by subsumed units and unit objectives.

Thus, the primary use of the GED Practice Tests in the CCP is to reference placement and progression in the CCP to outside standards. The GED tests are the most widely-used and accepted measures of high school equivalency, and are, therefore, appropriate for this referencing purpose even though they do not

definitively address every competency covered in the CCP, nor are they highly refined testing instruments. The GED Practice Tests are inexpensive, accepted and workable; they were selected for these pragmatic reasons.

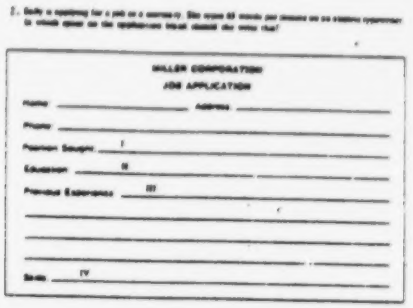
3. Functional Component Advanced and Intermediate Tier Tests.

The Tier Mastery Tests for the advanced and intermediate functional tiers are nationally-normed, 40-item tests designed to provide a summary assessment of the competencies needed for educational and economic success as well as for everyday living. The tests cover the major objectives defined by the Adult Performance Level project, which are also the core functional objectives covered by the Comprehensive Competencies Program.

After identifying through a careful process the competencies considered necessary for adult success, the APL project developed batteries of test questions covering each competency objective. These questions were field-tested and revised in a repetitive cycle until there was agreement by experts concerning which best addressed the APL objectives and were most correlated with adult success as measured by income, education and occupational skills. National norms were determined by the application of the tests to large samples of adult basic education participants and high school students in 1976 and 1977. The tests were validated and refined by the American College Testing program, which marketed the tests until 1982 when they reverted to public domain.

The APL tests were constructed by selecting problems and examples actually encountered in everyday living which required application of reading, vocabulary, writing and computational

skills and which could be assessed by written tests. Because question items were based on real-life situations, they had a high degree of "content validity." For instance, one objective in the APL Occupational Knowledge content area was to "know how to fill out the various forms associated with employment." A corresponding question from the High School Survey referenced to this objective obviously measures a key skill necessary to fill out a form which would normally be encountered; this practical grounding is similar for most of the questions in the test:



A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

The norms for the surveys were established through the testing of large nationwide samples of high school students (half 11th graders and half 12th graders) and adult basic education participants. The following survey benchmarks were realized by these youth and adult samples:

	Correct Responses on 40-Item Tests		
	High School Students		Adult Education Enrollees
	11th grade	12th grade	
Mean	30.7	31.7	28.2
Standard Deviation	6.0	5.9	7.1
Lowest 15 percent	0-26	0-28	0-23
Middle 60 percent	27-34	29-35	24-33
Highest 25 percent	35-40	36-40	34-40

There were significant geographic and demographic differences in tested competency levels as indicated by mean correct scores. Residents of the North Central Region and suburbanites scored highest. As might be expected, 12th-graders had greater tested competencies than 11th-graders:

	High School Survey		**Adult Survey**
	11th grade	**12th grade**	
Males	30.9	31.7	27.9
Females	30.5	31.8	28.4
Northeast	30.3	31.8	28.4
North Central	31.5	32.1	28.9
South	30.8	31.9	27.4
West	29.9	30.8	28.5
Large city (> 1 million)	27.8	28.8	26.7
City (< 1 million > 250,000)	30.1	31.8	27.1
Suburb	31.9	32.8	29.1
Town (< 250,000)	31.2	31.9	28.8
Rural	31.0	32.3	29.3

The five subsets of eight questions addressing occupational knowledge, consumer economics, government and law, health and community resources objectives, respectively, were intended to indicate relative strengths and weaknesses across these functional competencies domains. The least mastery was indicated in the consumer economics and government and law domains, either because the questions were relatively harder or the tested competencies were less frequently mastered; greatest mastery was achieved in the Community Resources domain:

Number Correct Responses on Subtests

	High School Survey								Adult Survey			
	Grade 11				Grade 12							
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Lowest 15%	Highest 25%	Mean	Standard Deviation	Lowest 15%	Highest 25%	Mean	Standard Deviation	Lowest 15%	Highest 25%
Occupational Knowledge	6.2	1.6	0-4	8	6.5	1.6	0-4	8	5.6	1.9	0-3	7-8
Consumer Economics	5.6	1.7	0-3	7-8	5.9	1.7	0-3	8	5.3	1.8	0-3	7-8
Government and Law	6.0	1.6	0-4	8	6.1	1.5	0-4	8	5.2	1.7	0-3	7-8
Community Resources	6.7	1.3	0-5	8	6.8	1.3	0-5	8	6.3	1.5	0-4	8
Health	6.3	1.5	0-4	8	6.4	1.5	0-4	8	5.7	1.9	0-3	8

The geographic and demographic differentials in subtest scores paralleled the variations in total scores, but there were some interesting distinctions (Table 7). Females tended to score higher than males in health, but lower in the other domains. Occupational knowledge and consumer economics scores were noticeably higher for 12th-grade students than 11th-grade

students; the grade level-related differentials in the other domains were more modest. The geographic differentials in the adult survey scores were less than those for the youth survey, though the sex-related differentials were larger.

The relationships among the subscores on the occupational knowledge, consumer economics, government and law, health, and community resources items suggest that although these content areas are significantly interrelated, each represents a distinguishable domain of functional competency not accounted for by the other subscales (Table 8).

Reliability measures indicate the extent to which items measure the same domain. They can range from zero (no reliability) to one (perfect reliability), with longer tests generally having greater reliability. For instance, an 8-item test with a reliability of .50 would likely have a reliability of

reliability coefficients for the Adult and High School Surveys suggest that they are fairly reliable as global indicators of functional competency, whereas subscores for each domain should be viewed only as gross indicators of achievement and of areas where more refined testing might be appropriate (Table 9).

The index of difficulty is the average percentage of correct responses. A test consisting of four-option multiple-choice items is considered to be of average difficulty if the index is 62.5. The mean difficulties for the High School and Adult Surveys and their subscales were below average. The readability of the surveys was measured by the Dale-Chall readability formula which considers the average sentence length, length of words and

Table 7

Mean Correct Responses

	Males	Females	Large City	City	Suburb	Town	Rural	Northeast	North Central	South	West
High School -- Grade 11											
Occupational Knowledge	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1
Consumer Economics	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4
Government and Law	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8
Community Resources	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.5
Health	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1
High School -- Grade 12											
Occupational Knowledge	6.5	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Consumer Economics	6.0	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Government and Law	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0
Community Resources	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6
Health	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.2
Adult											
Occupational Knowledge	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.7
Consumer Economics	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3
Government and Law	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3
Community Resources	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.5
Health	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7

Table 8

INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG CONTENT AREA SUBSCALES AND THE TOTAL SURVEY

Grade 11
(N=2,187)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Community Resources	1.00	53	47	51	46	75
2.	Occupational Knowledge		1.00	48	55	54	80
3.	Health			1.00	51	49	75
4.	Government and Law				1.00	52	80
5.	Consumer Economics					1.00	78
6.	Total Survey						1.00
Mean		6.7	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.6	30.71
Standard Deviation		1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.01

Grade 12
(N=2,040)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Community Resources	1.00	.56	.47	.49	.49	.75
2.	Occupational Knowledge		1.00	.52	.59	.57	.83
3.	Health			1.00	.49	.49	.75
4.	Government and Law				1.00	.53	.80
5.	Consumer Economics					1.00	.79
6.	Total Survey						1.00
Mean		6.8	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	31.74
Standard Deviation		1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	5.95

Adults

		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Community Resources	1.00	.59	.52	.56	.52	.78
2.	Occupational Knowledge		1.00	.59	.60	.55	.84
3.	Consumer Economics			1.00	.59	.54	.81
4.	Health				1.00	.52	.82
5.	Government and Law					1.00	.77
6.	Total						1.00
Mean		6.3	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.2	28.16
Standard Deviation		1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	7.06

Table 9

Reliability, Difficulty and Readability of the High School and Adult Surveys

	Youth Survey -- Grade 11 Results				Youth Survey -- Grade 12 Results				Adult Survey			
	Split Half Reliability	Standard Error of Measurement	Mean Difficulty	Readability	Split Half Reliability	Standard Error of Measurement	Mean Difficulty	Readability	Split Half Reliability	Standard Error of Measurement	Mean Difficulty	Readability
Total (40 items)	.85	2.32	76.8	5	.87	2.21	79.4	5	.87	2.55	70.4	5
Occupational Knowledge (8 items)	.62	1.04	77.4	5	.64	.96	81.0	5	.62	1.12	70.5	5
Consumer Economics (8 items)	.56	1.14	70.3	6	.62	1.11	74.0	6	.62	1.17	65.9	6
Health (8 items)	.50	1.02	78.3	5	.53	.95	80.3	5	.64	1.14	71.6	5
Government and Law (8 items)	.57	1.07	74.6	6	.55	1.02	76.7	6	.53	1.17	64.9	6
Community Resources (8 items)	.55	.91	81.2	5	.54	.91	84.7	5	.57	.99	79.1	5

the number of uncommon words. The questions were rated appropriate for 4th-grade readers or above such as served by the CCP intermediate and advanced functional competency tiers.

As advanced and intermediate functional Tier Mastery Tests, the surveys can be used in several ways:

First, they can be used as pre-tests to document the competency levels of entering learners in order to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments. Most preparatory and remedial programs gather background information on entrants, as well as follow-up information on outcomes, in order to assess the relative effectiveness of delivery agents. Where projects serve demographically similar participants, there may nevertheless be wide differences in competency levels which yield variations in average outcomes which are unrelated to the effectiveness of the intervention. Tier Mastery Tests for the intermediate and advanced functional tiers can help to better determine the expected outcomes net of the intervention.

Second, the test can be used at entry as an assessment device to determine relative strengths and weaknesses in the functional competency domains. The overall score can be used in determining whether an individual should focus on academic vs. functional instruction. For instance, an entrant in the advanced component correctly answering all questions on the health subtest but missing half of questions on the Consumer Economics subtest might be given the more detailed and focused Subject Strand Mastery Test for Advanced Consumer Economics, and then placed into the appropriate level and unit of instruction. In most cases, a score of 7-8 on a section would probably serve as a

reasonable benchmark of mastery of the subject area. If learners with advanced tier reading and mathematics skills score above 35 on the High School Survey or 34 on the Adult Survey, they should probably be placed in academic instruction. Likewise if they have intermediate reading and mathematics skills and score above 28 on the High School Survey or 24 on the Adult Survey.

Third, the tests can serve as a mechanism for individualized planning and orientation using a one-on-one approach. Because the questions are drawn from everyday living situations, a participant can usually understand how these relate to his or her life. Because instruction is organized to meet the objectives which are tested, the instructional system and the individualized prescriptions can also be explained using the test as a framework. Put another way, the content validity or common sense of the objectives and tests provides a good basis for explaining what an individual needs to learn and why.

Fourth, the tests can be used at exit from instruction to "benchmark" competency. Minimum scores on the overall test and the subtests might be established based on local experience or national norms. Because of the inherently large standard error in a 40-item test, the benchmark should not rely exclusively on the test results, but should also require completion of assigned lessons and activities, as well as appropriate Unit, Level and Subject Strand Mastery Tests. Remedial instruction should be provided as a safety net where mastery is not achieved, in which case, the test results can be used just to identify the subject strands where mastery is deficient.

Finally, the test can be used as a pre-test and a post-test in order to track gains per treatment hour achieved by comparable projects. Because CCP instruction targets on the same competencies as measured by the tests, substantial in-program gains in average test scores should be achieved, as they have been under APL-based projects. Gain score analysis is most appropriate when the entire functional competencies component is utilized (rather than selected strands such as occupational knowledge), since an intensive course focused on one subject area might raise the score on the subtest to the subtest maximum without raising overall scores significantly.

4. Functional Component Advanced Tier Subject Strand Mastery Tests.

From the item pool generated in the APL assessment, the American College Testing Service developed more focused Content Area Measures assessing competency in each APL domain. All these tests were normed against adult and youth populations. A 75 percent standard was considered an appropriate indicator of APL Level III proficiency in a domain, 50-74 percent an indicator of APL Level II proficiency, and less than 50 percent an indicator of inadequate or APL Level I proficiency.

The 42-item APL Occupational Knowledge Content Area Measure was administered in 1977 to 866 adult basic education participants and 2027 9th through 12th-graders. The norms were as follows:

	Adult	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Mean percent correct response	73	74	78	80	82
Level 1. Less than 50 percent correct. Has an inadequate degree of competency and a definite need for study and remediation	15	11	7	8	5
Level 2. Between 51 and 75 percent correct. Has a marginal degree of competency and a need for review	33	35	31	25	21
Level 3. Over 75 percent correct. Has an adequate degree of competency	52	54	63	68	73

The reliability and standard errors of measurement were as follows:

	Reliability Kuder-Richardson Formula 20	Standard Error of Measurement for KR 20
Adult	.92	2.31
Grade 9	.89	2.38
Grade 10	.88	2.26
Grade 11	.92	2.05
Grade 12	.91	2.01

The average readability of the test items is at the 4th-grade level according to the Fry Readability Analysis of item stems.

The 66-item Consumer Economics Content Area Measure was administered in 1977 to 1148 adult education students and 2649 high school students representing grades 9 through 12. The norms were as follows:

	Adult	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Mean percent correct response	70	71	75	76	79
Level 1. Less than 50 percent correct. Has an inadequate degree of competency and a definite need for study and remediation	16	10	5	7	3
Level 2. Between 51 and 75 percent correct. Has a marginal degree of competency and a need for review	39	46	40	34	30
Level 3. Over 75 percent correct. Has an adequate degree of competency	46	44	55	59	67

The reliability and standard errors of measurement were as follows:

	Reliability Kuder-Richardson Formula 20	Standard Error of Measurement for KR 20
Adult	.94	2.94
Grade 9	.92	2.78
Grade 10	.91	2.59
Grade 11	.93	2.64
Grade 12	.91	2.55

The average readability of Consumer Economics test questions is at the 3-4 grade level according to the Fry Readability Analysis of item stems.

The 45-item APL Government and Law Content Area Measure was administered in 1977 to 853 adult education students and 1992 school students representing grades 9 through 12. The norms were as follows:

	Adult	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Mean percent correct response	65	65	68	73	76
Level 1. Less than 50 percent correct. Has an inadequate degree of competency and a definite need for study and remediation	20	18	13	7	3
Level 2. Between 51 and 75 percent correct. Has a marginal degree of competency and a need for review	52	57	55	49	53
Level 3. Over 75 percent correct. Has an adequate degree of competency	29	25	33	44	53

The reliability and standard errors of measurement were as follows:

	Reliability Kuder-Richardson Formula 20	Standard Error of Measurement for KR 20
Adult	.89	2.58
Grade 9	.87	2.80
Grade 10	.87	2.49
Grade 11	.86	2.39
Grade 12	.84	2.29

The average reading level of the test items is at the 4th-grade level according to the Fry Readability Analysis of item stems, although the test contains some questions with a much higher readability level.

The 45-item APL Health Content Area Measure was administered in 1977 to 2839 adult education students and 2649 high school students. The norms were as follows:

	Adult	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Mean percent correct response	71	76	80	81	82
Level 1. Less than 50 percent correct. Has an inadequate degree of competency and a definite need for study and remediation	16	5	4	3	3
Level 2. Between 51 and 75 percent correct. Has a marginal degree of competency and a need for review	40	41	31	30	26
Level 3. Over 75 percent correct. Has an adequate degree of competency	45	55	66	67	71

The reliability and standard errors of measurement were as follows:

	Reliability Kuder-Richardson Formula 20	Standard Error of Measurement for KR 20
Adult	.91	2.59
Grade 9	.86	2.36
Grade 10	.87	2.27
Grade 11	.87	2.24
Grade 12	.89	2.11

The health items have an average reading level between the 3rd- and 4th-grade level according to the Fry Readability Analysis of item stems.

The 51-item APL Community Resources Content Area Measure was administered in 1977 to 855 adult basic education participants and 1,988 high school students. The norms were as follows:

	Adult	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Mean percent correct response	74	77	79	81	85
Level 1. Less than 50 percent correct. Has an inadequate degree of competency and a definite need for study and remediation	14	6	5	6	2
Level 2. Between 51 and 75 percent correct. Has a marginal degree of competency and a need for review	31	35	30	25	19
Level 3. Over 75 percent correct. Has an adequate degree of competency	55	59	65	70	80

The reliability and standard errors of measurement were as follows:

	Reliability Kuder-Richardson Formula 20	Standard Error of Measurement for KR 20
Adult	.94	2.53
Grade 9	.88	2.65
Grade 10	.91	2.26
Grade 11	.93	2.18
Grade 12	.90	2.03

The community resources items have an average reading level at the 3rd-grade level according to the Fry Readability Analysis of item stems.

CCP Tier Mastery, Tier Locator and Academic Subject Strand Tests

Most of the Subject Strand, Level and Unit Mastery Tests and their answer keys are contained in the CCP Subject Strand packages also including Lesson Assignments, Supplementary Activities, Level and Unit Objectives Matrices and Lesson Indices. The following are the Tier Mastery and Tier Locator Tests, plus the commercially-published academic Subject Strand Mastery Tests, which are not included in the CCP Subject Strand packages. The TABE and GED test booklets are for review purposes only. For use with the CCP, test booklets, answer keys, examiners manuals, and scoring forms should be secured from:

TABE	CTB/McCraw-Hill Del Monte Research Park Monterrey, California 93940
GED	GED Testing Service of the American Council on Education One Dupont Circle Washington, D.C. 20036

The Tier Locator and Tier Mastery Tests are provided for use. They should be reproduced in adequate number to meet testing needs. Reproduction is authorized for any institution with an approved CCP User's Agreement when employed for uses specified in the agreement. The tests (and associated answer keys) include:

TIER LOCATOR AND

MASTERY TESTS

Tier Locator Test

Tier 1.1: MASTERY TEST 1

Tier 1.1: MASTERY TEST 2

Tier 1.2: MASTERY TEST 1

Tier 1.2: MASTERY TEST 2

Tier 1.3: MASTERY TEST 1

Tier 1.3: MASTERY TEST 2

Tier 2.1: MASTERY TEST 1

Tier 2.1: MASTERY TEST 2

Tier 2.2: MASTERY TEST 1

Tier 2.2: MASTERY TEST 2

Tier 2.3: MASTERY TEST 1

Tier 2.3: MASTERY TEST 2

TIER LOCATOR TEST
Component 1: Academic Competencies

Component 1: MASTERY TEST 1

READING COMPETENCIES

What a difference there is between a bark and a growl! When a dog barks he throws his head high. A bark is not a war cry. But when a dog growls, he __1__ his head. A growl may mean he is ready to fight. The dog must guard his throat when he fights with another animal. If a dog comes barking to meet you with his head up, you are usually in no __2__.

1

____A) heads
____B) raises
____C) lowers
____D) looses

2

____A) friend
____B) safety
____C) danger
____D) house

Do you know that many farmers buy ladybugs for their gardens? Ladybugs never eat plants. They eat other __3__ that do eat plants. Mr. Sam Quick sells ladybugs to __4__. Many men work for him. Mr. Quick's men look in trees for sleeping __5__. They sleep on cool tree leaves. The men put sheets on the ground. Then they shake the __6__. When the bugs fall, the men pick up the __7__. The ladybugs are inside.

3

__A) plants
__B) ladybugs
__C) bugs
__D) ladies

4

__A) farmers
__B) gardens
__C) grocers
__D) housewives

5

__A) plants
__B) ladybugs
__C) farmers
__D) quietly

6

__A) trees
__B) sheets
__C) plants
__D) grass

7

__A) ladybugs
__B) trees
__C) plants
__D) sheets

Two million tons of coal burned every minute would not equal the __8__ that the Gulf Stream gives forth in its Atlantic crossing. Without the Stream's warmth, England's pleasant green countryside would be as cold as Labrador, which is no farther north than England. If this "river of blue" were cooled as much as fifteen __9__, England, Scandinavia, Northern France, and Germany would probably become a region for the __10__ only.

8	9	10
__A) heat	__A) inches	__A) heat
__B) cold	__B) degrees	__B) trees
__C) water	__C) months	__C) water
__D) river	__D) tons	__D) Eskimos

My interest in octopuses started a few years ago in Palm Beach. I watched a pair of __11__ in two six-foot tanks at the Marine Biological Laboratory. With their tentacles __12__, they were a couple of feet across. I was fascinated by the way they moved about, their miraculous way of changing color, the way they caught little crabs with a sudden flip of their __13__, and by their almost human eyes that seemed amazingly intelligent.

11	12	13
__A) glasses	__A) off	__A) tentacles
__B) fish	__B) extended	__B) hands
__C) they	__C) invented	__C) feet
__D) them	__D) arms	__D) tails

Spiders, though not generally popular, are true friends of man, and scientists believe that human life could not survive without them. For a spider's life is devoted to snaring and devouring insects which might otherwise __14__ and desolate the earth. It has been estimated that each year the spiders in England and Wales destroy __15__ more than equal in weight to the entire population of that area.

14	15
__A) multiply	__A) webs
__B) divide	__B) plants
__C) fly	__C) animals
__D) arrive	__D) insects

Among the most colorful sights in London are the soldiers in scarlet tunics and tall bearskin hats who do __16__ duty outside Buckingham Palace and other royal __17__. The Brigade of Guards is an example of spit-and-polish, parade-ground perfection. But though they exhibit the elegance of musical comedy soldiers, the Guards in time of war are chosen for some of the toughest front-line fighting jobs. Since 1660 they have taken part in almost every great campaign the British have fought. For three __18__ the Guards' tradition of iron discipline has been a force in molding British character. Even under appalling __19__, they have __20__ set an example of flawless discipline.

16

__A) sightseeing
__B) combat
__C) aviation
__D) sentry

17

__A) carriages
__B) ceremonies
__C) residences
__D) relatives

18

__A) hundred
__B) centuries
__C) decades
__D) years

19

__A) conduct
__B) requests
__C) conditions
__D) selection

20

__A) never
__B) sometimes
__C) then
__D) always

The history of the protozoa, as microbiologist Roman Vishnaic tells it, started with the formation of the earth, a process that scientists estimate began three or four million years ago. A whirling ball of gases torn from the sun gradually solidified into a pattern that placed the heaviest elements of our present chemical scale centrally and worked out to the __21__, principally hydrogen and oxygen, the components of water; these intermingled and rose in blankets of __22__ many miles high. On the __23__, surface the continental platforms floated into place; the global covering gradually hardened and cooled so that it could receive the vaporous layer's endless precipitation as water, instead of reconverting it instantly to steam and sending it aloft again. When this happened, the heavy clouds, piled on each other mile after lofty mile, loosed their burdens like weary sponges; the skies were cleared by __24__ that lasted centuries, filling the ocean beds. All this for protozoa, Vishnaic says happily, for life began in the __25__.

21

__A) heaviest
__B) lightest
__C) weakest
__D) darkest

22

__A) wool
__B) air
__C) heat
__D) clouds

23

__A) sun's
__B) earth's
__C) moon's
__D) river's

24

__A) clouds
__B) sunshine
__C) rain
__D) mist

25

__A) sky
__B) universe
__C) sea
__D) air

ANSWER KEY
TIER LOCATOR TEST
Component 1: Academic Competencies

Component 1: MASTERY TEST 1

READING COMPETENCIES

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. C

For placement in the academic component, a participant correctly answering ten or less items should be placed in Tier 1 Reading Fundamentals. A participant correctly answering 19 or more should be placed in Tier 3, although at the discretion of the instructor, a score of 17 or more may be considered adequate for Tier 3 placement.

For placement in the functional component, a participant should be placed in Tier 1 if correctly answering only ten or fewer items, and in Tier 3 if correctly answering 17 or more.

Component 1: MASTERY TEST 2

MATHEMATICS COMPETENCIES

1. 42 + 23 = ____

A. 66
B. 74
C. 65
D. 55

2.
```
  491
24,208
    6
   41
```

A. = 24,856
B. = 24,746
C. = 25,746
D. = 24,645

3.
```
 79
-33
```

A. = 56
B. = 42
C. = 46
D. = 33

4. 26,004 - 3,290 = ____

A. 23,814
B. 22,714
C. 22,814
D. 23,714

5. 63 x 6 = ____

A. 378
B. 358
C. 492
D. 466

6.
```
7,403
x  39
```

A. = 215,927
B. = 290,000
C. = 288,717
D. = 298,627

7. John has put 135 dollars under his pillow each for the last six months. How much money has John saved?

A. $700
B. $810
C. $705
D. $835

---

8. $7 \overline{)2415} = \_\_\_\_$

A. 425
B. 345
C. 322
D. 325

---

9. $3{,}609 \div 34 = \_\_\_\_$

A. 105.0
B. 106.5
C. 106.1
D. 107.3

---

10. Raiford drove his car 874 miles on 46 gallons of gas. How many miles did he get for each gallon?

A. 9
B. 16
C. 19
D. 24

---

11. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \_\_\_\_$

A. $\frac{2}{6}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$

C. $\frac{3}{4}$

D. $\frac{7}{6}$

---

12. $8 - 5\frac{1}{4}$

A. $3\frac{3}{4}$

B. $2\frac{3}{4}$

C. 3

D. $3\frac{1}{4}$

---

13. $2\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ ____

A. $2\frac{7}{12}$
B. $\frac{7}{6}$
C. $1\frac{11}{12}$
D. $\frac{1}{3}$

---

14. $24 \div \frac{1}{4} =$ ____

A. 6
B. 8
C. 96
D. 82

---

15. There are 48 people in a college math class. $\frac{3}{4}$ of them can do this problem. How many can do it?

A. 32
B. 36
C. 40
D. 42

---

16. If Chico can run 1 mile in 5½ minutes, how many miles can he run in 19¼ minutes?

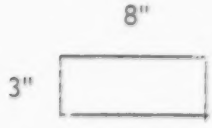
A. 3
B. 2.7
C. 3.5
D. 4.0

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ ft. } 7 \text{ in.} \\ +2 \text{ ft. } 8 \text{ in.} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. = 5 ft. 5 in.
B. = 6 ft. 3 in.
C. = 6 ft. 7 in.
D. = 7 ft. 3 in.

---

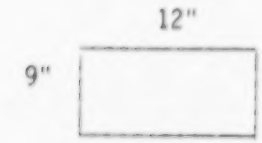
18. The perimeter of this rectangle is ____



A. 24"
B. 11"
C. 22"
D. 12"

---

19. What is the area of this floor?



A. 42"
B. 54"
C. 108"
D. 112"

---

20. 6 lbs. 3 oz.
-2 lbs. 7 oz.

A. = 4 lbs. 4 oz.
B. = 5 lbs. 10 oz.
C. = 3 lbs. 4 oz.
D. = 3 lbs. 12 oz.

---

21. 56.3 + 7.69 = ____

A. 57.069
B. 63.72
C. 63.99
D. 64.02

---

22. 162.78 - 81.9 = ____

A. 81.69
B. 81.78
C. 80.88
D. 81.69

---

23. 78.9 x .42 = ____

A. 33.138
B. 33.013
C. 3.3138
D. 331.38

---

24. .52 / $\overline{17.68}$ = ____

A. 34
B. 34.2
C. 3.4
D. 340

---

25. Write $\frac{13}{32}$ as a decimal, round your answer to the nearest hundreth.

A. 4.06
B. .406
C. .41
D. .40

---

26. 86% of 450 = ____

A. 529
B. 387
C. 378.7
D. 450

---

27. 30% of ____ is 15.

A. 50
B. 5
C. 45
D. 75

---

28. 283 is ____% of 451. Round your answer to the nearest whole percent.

A. 62%
B. 63%
C. 6.3%
D. 62.7%

---

29. The regular price of that motorcylce is $895.00. It is sold at a 15% discount. What is the sale price?

A. $805.50
B. $1029.25
C. $760.75
D. $716.00

---

30. Johnson's Used Car Lots sold 750 cars last year. 123 of them had to be fixed. What percent had to be fixed? Report your answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.

A. 1.64%
B. 164%
C. 16.42%
D. 16.4%

ANSWER KEY

TIER LOCATOR TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies

Component 1: MASTERY TEST 2

MATHEMATICS COMPETENCIES

Section 1 Whole Numbers		Section 2 Fractions		Section 3 Decimals and Percents	
1.	C	11.	D	21.	C
2.	B	12.	B	22.	C
3.	C	13.	C	23.	A
4.	B	14.	C	24.	A
5.	A	15.	B	25.	C
6.	C	16.	C	26.	B
7.	B	17.	B	27.	A
8.	B	18.	C	28.	B
9.	C	19.	C	29.	C
10.	C	20.	D	30.	D

For placement in the academic component, a participant missing three or more questions in Section 1 should be placed in Tier 1 Basic Mathematics. A participant missing six or more questions in the total test should be placed in Tier 2 Intermediate Mathematics, although at the discretion of the instructor, a participant missing up to eight questions may be placed at the beginning of Tier 3.

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.1: Basic

Tier 1.1: MASTERY TEST 1

Section A.

1. Jan had 6 skirts. Then she bought 5 more. Now how many skirts does she have?

   A. 10
   B. 11
   C. 1
   D. 13

2. 63
   +24

   A. 39
   B. 97
   C. 77
   D. 87

3. 426
   34,268
   + 8,187

   A. 42,681
   B. 42,783
   C. 41,881
   D. 42,881

4. 5 + ? = 8

   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 6
   D. 4

5. 643 people saw a movie last night. 471 saw the same movie tonight. How many people saw the movie in all?

   A. 172
   B. 114
   C. 1,014
   D. 1,114

6. 6,498
+ 837

A. 7,335
B. 6,225
C. 6,335
D. 7,325

7. 69
+17

A. 86
B. 76
C. 716
D. 96

8. 641
224
+133

A. 968
B. 889
C. 998
D. 988

9. 4
1
2
+1

A. 9
B. 8
C. 7
D. 11

10. 7 + 9 =

A. 15
B. 63
C. 16
D. 17

11. 8,241
-6,485

A. 2,756
B. 1,656
C. 2,866
D. 1,756

12. 16 - 16 =

A. 0
B. 1
C. 16
D. 32

13. 9,826
-2,713

A. 7,123
B. 12,539
C. 7,113
D. 6,113

14. 8,291
-4,728

A. 3,453
B. 3,563
C. 4,563
D. 3,553

15. 7 - 3 =

A. 5
B. 3
C. 10
D. 4

16. 74 - 31 =

A. 43
B. 105
C. 33
D. 61

17. 6,008
-3,617

A. 2,391
B. 3,391
C. 2,281
D. 839

18. Bill is 67 inches tall. Pat is 58 inches tall. Bill is _____ inches taller than Pat.

A. 7
B. 125
C. 8
D. 9

19. Joe had 311 dollars. Then Joe gave Ted 110 dollars. Then Joe gave Ben 53 dollars. Now how many dollars does Joe have?

A. 475
B. 248
C. 148
D. 162

20. 476 - 292 =

A. 294
B. 184
D. 768
D. 168

21. 8 x ? = 32

A. 3
B. 5
C. 4
D. 6

22. Bob earns 2 dollars an hour. How many dollars does he earn if he works a 40-hour week?

A. 80
B. 38
C. 42
D. 60

23.
$$\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 4,706
B. 4,206
C. 42,056
D. 4,256

24. 0 x 67 =

A. 0
B. 67
C. 1
D. 66

25.
$$\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ \times 246 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 82,866
B. 83,886
C. 8,386
D. 10,220

26. My dog weighs 23 pounds. I weigh 8 times as much as my dog. How many pounds do I weigh?

A. 31
B. 15
C. 160
D. 184

27. 421
x 13

A. 4,683
B. 5,473
C. 5,463
D. 1,684

28. 738
x 36

A. 28,568
B. 25,466
C. 6,642
D. 26,568

29. Bill has 4 books. Carol has 6 times as many books as Bill. Sue has 8 times as many books as Carol. How many books does Sue have?

A. 184
B. 32
C. 18
D. 192

30. 6 x 243 =

A. 1,458
B. 1,646
C. 148
D. 1,568

31. 0 ÷ 46 =

A. 46
B. 0
C. 1
D. 45

32. You have 15 bottles of soda. There are 5 kids. How many bottles will each kid get?

A. 2
B. 5
C. 3
D. 1

33. 8 / 656

A. 68
B. 82 r 1
C. 84
D. 82

34. 6 / 3,480

A. 590
B. 58
C. 508
D. 580

35. 726 / 13,068

A. 18
B. 17 r 6
C. 108
D. 180

36. ? ÷ 17 = 3

A. 61
B. 73
C. 20
D. 51

37. 43 / 891

A. 231
B. 20 r 31
C. 23
D. 43 r 2

38. A rich man is giving 40,000 dollars away. He gives each person 250 dollars. How many people will get money from him?

A. 160
B. 150
C. 1,600
D. 220

39. You have 84 dollars. There are 9 men. How many dollars can you give each man?

A. 8 r 6
B. 9 r 0
C. 9 r 3
D. 16 r 1

40. 6 / 9,412

A. 1,568
B. 1,568 r 4
C. 568 r 4
D. 1,256

Section B.

Questions 41-44 go with this poem.

Sam and Ann sit and sing.
Ann taps on a can.
Sam has a pan on his lap.
Sam bangs on the pan.

41. Sam and Ann sit in the

A. chin
B. kitchen

42. Can Sam and Ann sing?

A. yes
B. no

43. Sam has a pan on his

A. lap
B. tap

44. Ann _____ on the can.

A. taps
B. bangs

Questions 45-48 go with this reading:

Mary's pink dress is in this chest.
Mary has to lift the lid to get the dress.
The lid sticks.

Mary hit the lid with a brick.
The lid still sticks.
Mary kicks the lid.
That's no help.
Then Mary bangs the lid with a hammer.
The lid lifts up.

45. Did kicking help lift the lid?

A. yes
B. no

46. Did hitting with a brick get the lid to lift up?

A. yes
B. no

47. Did banging with a hammer get the lid to lift up?

A. yes
B. no

48. Can Mary get at the dress?

A. yes
B. no

Questions 49-51 go with this poem.

When I am in a rage, the sun hides his smiles.
My anger sends storms over hundreds of miles.
I bring snow to the forest and ice to the lake.
When Winter is King, men shiver and shake.

But my time is up! I must hurry and fly
with the cold North Wind, to my home in the sky.
For Springtime is waking, all sunny and gay.
And my blanket of snow is melting away.

49. A rage is

A. a thing that sparkles
B. a fit of anger
C. a snowstorm

50. In the line that says, "The sun hides his smiles," the King means that the sun

A. holds his hands over his face
B. does not shine
C. shines all the time

51. In the poem, Winter is almost over, and Springtime will

A. bring more snow
B. ride the North Wind
C. melt the snow and ice

Questions 52 and 53 go with this reading.

Walter is feeling happy this morning. He thinks this is a wonderful day to go to the circus. He runs to ask Sam to go with him. "No," Sam snaps, "I have work to do and I don't want to go to the circus." Sam walks away, slamming the door.

"What is the matter with him?" Walter wonders.

Next Walter asks Ann to go with him, but Ann is tired, so she doesn't feel like going.

Walter starts to cry, but then he stops to think. "Oh well," he says to himself. "If Sam and Ann are feeling so bad, I can just go by myself."

52. Why does Walter feel unhappy?

A. he is sick
B. he can't find Sam and Ann
C. nobody wants to go to the circus with him

53. What is the main idea of this story?

A. Walter can't find anybody to go to the circus with him
B. Sam and Ann think Walter is a bother
C. Walter hates to go to the circus alone

Questions 54 and 55 go with this story.

Dick thinks that books are wonderful. "A book is like a ship," he says. "It takes me wherever I want to go."

"When I open a book for the first time, I get excited. I feel like there are new worlds of adventure for me to discover. "

"I don't have to pack a bag. I don't need a ticket. I don't even have to take a step to find myself in the wilds of Africa or on my way to the stars. I just open my book, take a look, and I'm off to see the world."

54. Dick says he feels like he is off to see the world when he

A. travels to Africa
B. opens his book
C. packs his bags

55. The main idea of this story is

A. Dick has a book in his hands
B. books take you places
C. Dick likes adventure

Questions 56-58 go with the next story.

When Steve finished building a house for his dog, he couldn't decide what color to paint it. Steve only had white and brown paint.

Just then Mary and Peter came by. "I think you should use white paint," said Mary, when Steve asked her opinion. "A light color will reflect the sun and keep the inside cool."

"I think brown is the best color," declared Peter. "White paint will show every speck of dirt."

Steve thought for a moment. Then he poured some white paint into the brown and mixed them together. "Tan will keep the house cooler than brown, and it will look cleaner than white," Steve said cheerfully. "You both are good at giving opinions. Are you good at painting, too?"

56. Steve decided to paint the house tan _____ he talked to Mary and Peter.

A. before
B. after

57. Why did Steve ask Mary and Peter's opinions?

A. Mary and Peter usually have bad judgment
B. Peter and Mary were not good at painting
C. Steve couldn't decide which paint to use

58. This story is mostly about

A. building a house for the dog
B. choosing the right color paint
C. an argument between Steve, Mary and Peter

Questions 59-61 go with the next story.

One day Nicholas and George decided to go into a big department store just to look around. As soon as the boys were inside the building they took the elevator to the fourth floor. When they walked into the toy department, George noticed some musical instruments. "It would be fun to play one of these," George said, pointing to the flutes.

"Yes," replied Nicholas, "but look at those drums." Just as Nicholas said that, a small boy walked over to the drums and began beating on them. The lady in the toy department requested that he stop. The small boy couldn't resist pounding the drum a few more times.

Nicholas and George wanted to get away from the small boy. They walked over to an open window and looked at the city below. All the time the boys were looking out the window, the small boy was standing behind them.

Something next to the window caught Nicholas' eye. It was a bright, beautiful airplane. "Look at this!" he cried eagerly, and he showed it to George. "Let's save our money and get one of these to fly when we go to the park." The small boy heard what they said, picked up the plane, and began flying it around the store.

"I'm sorry," said the lady in the toy department. "You can't do that."

Just as she said that, the airplane flew out the window. The lady was speechless.

"Don't worry," said Nicholas. "We'll go get it for you."

Nicholas and George raced to the elevator and down to the bottom floor. In a few minutes they were back with the airplane. The lady took the plane from Nicholas and thanked the boys. Then she asked them to come back again. Nicholas and George got on the elevator to go home. The small boy stepped on after them.

59. Why did the airplane fly out the window?

A. because the woman scolded the small boy
B. because the small boy couldn't control the plane
C. because Nicholas dropped the plane

60. Where might Nicholas and George find the airplane?

A. outside the store, under the toy department window
B. on the roof of the department store
C. in the small boy's hand

61. The sm boy in the story was

A. talkative
B. charming
C. mischievous

Questions 62-64 go with the next story.

There is an ancient idea, almost as old as the Greek myths, that gives a special color to each of the planets and its related god or goddess. For example, Mars, the god of war, is given the color red. (Even the planet Mars shines red in the night sky.) The water god, Neptune, is tied to the color blue; beautiful Venus is given the color green' and mighty Jupiter is shown in the kingly color purple. The sun, of course, is a fiery orange.

62. The color related to the god and planet Mars is

A. blue
B. green
C. red

63. Why is Neptune associated with the color blue?

A. because he had blue eyes and blue hair
B. because he was god of the deep blue sea
C. because he liked the color blue

64. The best title for this story is

A. "The Story of Greek Myths"
B. "Why Mars is Red"
C. "The Planets and Their Colors"

Directions: Pick the word(s) that best fill the space.

A way has been found to get you safely out of a plane. First, 65 would hit the escape switch. Your 66 top would fall away. A rocket would 67 . This would send the seat and you 68 of the plane. Fins would spring out of the seat. 69 keep you from rolling. Then your parachute 70 like a large flower.

65. A. you
B. it
C. the plane
D. your

66. A. red
B. own
C. car
D. plane's

67. A. wit up
B. go off
C. ring
D. safely

68. A. up and out
B. without
C. these
D. your

69. A. Them
B. It
C. These
D. The

70. A. opens
B. closes
C. sounds
D. keeps

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.1: Basic

Tier 1.1: MASTERY TEST 2

Section A.

1. There were 16 students in the classroom. Then 5 more students came in. Now how many students are there in the class?

   A. 23
   B. 20
   C. 11
   D. 21

2.
```
   926
49,871
+ 6,788
```

   A. 57,585
   B. 56,585
   C. 49,685
   D. 56,475

3. 6 + ? = 9

   A. 15
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 2

4. George has 812 dollars. Mary has 171 dollars more than George. How many dollars does Mary have?

   A. 883
   B. 973
   C. 641
   D. 983

5.
```
 32
+55
```

   A. 97
   B. 23
   C. 87
   D. 86

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ +27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 65
B. 55
C. 515
D. 11

7. 8 + 7 =

A. 56
B. 14
C. 16
D. 15

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 9
B. 8
C. 7
D. 10

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8{,}943 \\ +\ 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 8,141
B. 9,141
C. 8,745
D. 9,131

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 336 \\ 242 \\ +311 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 999
B. 1,089
C. 889
D. 989

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5{,}183 \\ -2{,}645 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A. 3,538
B. 2,538
C. 2,548
D. 2,436

12. 23 - 23 =

A. 46
B. 0
C. 1
D. 22

13. 9 - 4 =

A. 4
B. 13
C. 5
D. 6

14. 6,483
-2,695

A. 3,678
B. 3,768
C. 4,788
D. 3,788

15. 32,796
-21,133

A. 11,443
B. 11,683
C. 11,663
D. 12,656

16. 9,008
- 842

A. 8,166
B. 9,166
C. 166
D. 8,266

17. 648
-392

A. 246
B. 1,040
C. 356
D. 256

18. Ben is 17 years old. Charles is 46 years old. How many years older is Charles?

A. 31
B. 29
C. 39
D. 46

19. 87 - [illegible] =

A. 34
B. 43
C. 23
D. 33

20. Last week you had 975 dollars. Then you gave Joy 135 dollars. Then you gave Bart 212 dollars. Now how many dollars do you have?

A. 1,322
B. 840
C. 628
D. 728

21. 427
x 3

A. 1,361
B. 381
C. 1,261
D. 1,281

22. Jackson High School has 450 students. King High School has 3 times as many. How many students are there at King High School?

A. 1,350
B. 1,250
C. 453
D. 1,450

23. You earn 15 dollars a day for 5 days. How many dollars do you earn in all?

A. 85
B. 75
C. 65
D. 70

24. 506
x 8

A. 4,448
B. 4,048
C. 448
D. 40,048

25. 8,643
x 39

A. 336,087
B. 337,077
C. 226,977
D. 102,916

26. 8 x ? = 48

A. 5
B. 9
C. 7
D. 6

27. 0 x 37 =

A. 36
B. 37
C. 0
D. 1

28. 843
x127

A. 107,061
B. 17,061
C. 107,151
D. 105,161

29. George has 3 records. Peg has 6 times as many records as George. Shirley has 4 times as many records as Peg. How many records does Shirley have?

A. 13
B. 72
C. 12
D. 84

30. 423
x 32

A. 2,115
B. 12,536
C. 13,536
D. 13,436

31. 4/1,632

A. 307
B. 406
C. 48
D. 408

32. George had 36 books to give to his friends. He gave each friend 4 books. How many firends did he give books to?

A. 7
B. 9
C. 8
D. 32

33. ? ÷ 12 = 8

A. 84
B. 106
C. 20
D. 96

34. 0 ÷ 46 =

A. 0
B. 46
C. 1
D. 45

35. $9\overline{)648}$

A. 71
B. 71 r 2
C. 64
D. 72

36. $76\overline{)9,641}$

A. 134 r 9
B. 126 r 31
C. 128 r 12
D. 126 r 65

37. You have 265 dollars. There are 12 men. How many dollars can you give to each man? How many dollars are left?

A. 22 r 1
B. 22
C. 21 r 3
D. 22 r 3

38. $8\overline{)4,793}$

A. 600
B. 599 r 1
C. 588 r 7
D. 589 r 6

39. $641\overline{)89,741}$

A. 140 r 1
B. 141
C. 14 r 1
D. 138 r 17

40. A radio station is giving 140 records away. The records are being given to 70 different people. How many records will each person get?

A. 3
B. 70
C. 2
D. 1

Section B.

Questions 41 and 42 go with this story.

It's getting dark and Dick and Ann are in the park. Six stars are in the sky.

"Dick," Ann asks, "which star is the first star?"

"That star," Dick tells her. "It's the biggest star in the sky."

"Thanks," Ann calls to him as she skips up the path.

Then she thinks to herself, "My, my. I think the first star is winking.

41. _____ stars are in the sky.

A. ten
B. six

42. In the end, Ann thinks to herself,

A. "which is the first star?"
B. "the first star is winking."
C. "Dick is winking."

Questions 43-45 go with this story.

Yesterday Ann wished on a star. She wished she had blue shoes to match her jacket. Today, she still has no blue shoes.

Then Ann whispers her wish to Mary. Mary thinks, "I'll give Ann a gift. I'll walk to the market and get the blue shoes. Then I'll give Ann the shoes."

43. Was Mary with Ann when she wished on the star?

A. yes
B. no

44. Mary thinks she will

A. give Ann the shoes as a gift
B. get a gift if she wishes on a star
C. get shoes on her birthday

45. Will Ann be glad to get the shoes?

A. yes
B. no

Questions 46-48 go with this story.

Ann dropped a bottle of milk on the floor. The bottle did not smash, but the milk made a big mess.

The cat rushed into the kitchen. He licked the milk that was on the floor, but there was still milk on his face. Then he licked the milk that was on his fur.

46. Ann dropped the milk. It was in a

A. glass
B. bottle
C. jar

47. Why did the cat rush into the kitchen?

A. the cat was chasing Ann
B. the cat wanted to lick up the milk
C. Ann called her into the kitchen

48. The cat licked the milk on the floor _____he licked the milk on his fur.

A. before
B. after

Questions 49 and 50 go with this story.

Sam is spending the night with Ted. "I have an idea," says Ted. "Let's stay awake until midnight. We can tell stories to help us stay awake."

"That might be fun," says Sam. "I've never stayed awake until midnight."

While the boys are getting dressed for bed, Sam starts a pillow fight. By the time Sam and Ted get into bed, they are both tired from playing. Ted starts to yawn as Sam begins telling a story. "Is it midnight yet?" Ted asks.

Sam turns on the light. "No, it's only ten o'clock," he says, with a big yawn. "Let's just try to stay awake until I finish my story. Maybe some other time we can try staying up until midnight."

49. It was Ted's idea to stay up until midnight. An idea is a

A. clock
B. plan
C. surprise

50. Which came first?

A. Sam started a pillow fight
B. Sam started to tell a story
C. the boys planned to stay awake until midnight

Questions 51-53 go with this reading.

Ants live together in much the same way that bees do. The largest ant is the queen. She does nothing but lays eggs. Workers take care of the eggs and feed the baby ants when they hatch. Ants do not live in beehives, as honeybees do. They live in ant hills, and fighter ants keep the ant hill safe from other insects.

51. Where do ants live?

A. in a hive
B. in a hill
C. in a web

52. Why are some ants called fighter ants?

A. they have guns
B. they keep other insects away from the ant hill
C. they have bad tempers

53. What is the best name for this story?

A. Ants Are Red
B. Ants Are Bad Insects
C. The Way Ants Live

Questions 54-55 go with the next story.

When Steve finished building a house for his dog, he couldn't decide what color to paint it. Steve only had white and brown paint.

Just then Mary and Peter came by. "I think you should use white paint," said Mary, when Steve asked her opinion. "A light color will reflect the sun and keep the inside cool."

"I think brown is the best color," declared Peter. "White paint will show every speck of dirt."

Steve thought for a moment. Then he poured some white paint into the brown and mixed them together. "Tan will keep the house cooler than brown, and it will look cleaner than white," Steve said cherfully. "You both are good at giving opinions. Are you good at painting, too?"

54. Why did Steve ask Mary and Peter's opinions?

A. Mary and Peter usually have bad judgment
B. Peter and Mary were not good at painting
C. Steve couldn't decide which paint to use

55. This story is mostly about

A. building a house for the dog
B. choosing the right color paint
C. an argument between Steve, Mary and Peter

Questions 56-59 go with this story.

One spring day Consuelo found Jorge picking daffodils in the park.

"Jorge, don't you know you shouldn't pick flowers in the park?" Consuelo asked him, just as grown-up as she could be.

"But, Consuelo, they're so pretty," Jorge whimpered. "Don't tell anyone. Please."

Consuelo still looked angry, so Jorge stared at the grass for a while.

Then Jorge said, "You know, Consuelo, I was planning to give those daffodils to you. They seemed to match your sunny face. Here; take them."

"Why, Jorge, what a nice thing to say. Well, I suppose a few daffodils never hurt anyone."

Just then the gardener came up to Consuelo and said, "Little girl, don't you know you shouldn't pick flowers in the park?"

56. What will happen to the flowers Jorge picked?

A. they will bloom
B. they will burst
C. they will die

57. Consuelo acted like a grown-up when

A. she first found Jorge
B. Jorge gave her the flowers
C. the gardener found her

58. Why was Consuelo angry with Jorge at first?

A. she wanted to pick the daffodils herself
B. she felt that Jorge should know better
C. she saw the gardener coming

59. Why did Consuelo take the daffodils?

A. she was pleased by what Jorge said
B. she was protecting Jorge
C. she was going to give them to the gardener

Questions 60-62 go with the next story.

There is an ancient idea, almost as old as the Greek myths, that gives a special color to each of the planets and its related god or goddess. For example, Mars, the god of war, is given the color red. (Even the planet Mars shines red in the night sky.) The water god, Neptune, is tied to the color blue; beautiful Venus is given the color green; and mighty Jupiter is shown in the kingly color purple. The sun, of course, is a fiery orange.

60. The color related to the god and planet Mars is

A. blue
B. green
C. red

61. Why is Neptune associated with the color blue?

A. because he had blue eyes and blue hair
B. because he was god of the deep blue sea
C. because he liked the color blue

62. The best title for this story is

A. "The Story of Greek Myths."
B. "Why Mars is Red."
C. "The Planets and Their Colors."

Questions 63 and 64 go with the next story.

Your education begins on the day you are born. Learning to walk and talk is part of a baby's education. So is learning to play with other children. A child's education continues in school, it does not mean his education is over. Each place a person visits can hold new surprises. Every new friend a person makes will share new ideas with him. To live is to learn new things, and as long as you go on learning, your education continues.

63. You learn things from new friends because they

A. always say the same things
B. share new ideas with you
C. finish school with you

64. The main idea of this story is that

A. a man does not need an education
B. friends can be an education
C. a person's education is never really complete

Directions: Pick the word that best fills the blank in the sentence.

It was 50 degrees below zero. The __65__ blew hard. A group of five tired men pushed their way through the high __66__. They wanted to be the first to __67__ the South Pole. The head of the party was Robert Scott. Many weeks ago their ship had __68__ on the coast of Antarctica. A camp was set up. Some of the men stayed __69__ to take care of things. Scott and his party started out for the 900-mile walk. Ponies pulled the 1000-pound __70__.

65. A. cold
B. wind
C. windy
D. water

66. A. snow
B. grass
C. way
D. green

67. A. climb
B. paint
C. live
D. reach

68. A. discovered
B. left
C. landed
D. climbed

69. A. there
B. with
C. afloat
D. asleep

70. A. balloon
B. truck
C. boat
D. sled

ANSWER KEY
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.1: Basic

Tier 1.1: MASTERY TEST 1

Subject Strand 1		Subject Strand 2	
Level 1	Level 3		
1. B	21. C	41. B	63. B
2. D	22. A	42. A	64. C
3. D	23. D	43. A	65. A
4. B	24. A	44. A	66. D
5. D	25. B	45. B	67. B
6. A	26. D	46. B	68. A
7. A	27. B	47. A	69. C
8. C	28. D	48. A	70. A
9. B	29. D	49. B	
10. C	30. A	50. B	
		51. C	
Level 2	Level 4	52. C	
11. D	31. B	53. A	
12. A	32. C	54. B	
13. C	33. D	55. B	
14. B	34. D	56. B	
15. D	35. A	57. C	
16. A	36. D	58. B	
17. A	37. B	59. B	
18. D	38. A	60. A	
19. C	39. C	61. C	
20. B	40. B	62. C	

Tier 1.1: MASTERY TEST 2

Subject Strand 1		Subject Strand 2	
Level 1	Level 3	41. B	64. C
1. D	21. D	42. B	65. B
2. A	22. A	43. B	66. A
3. B	23. B	44. A	67. D
4. D	24. B	45. A	68. C
5. C	25. B	46. B	69. A
6. A	26. D	47. B	70. D
7. D	27. C	48. A	
8. A	28. A	49. B	
9. B	29. B	50. C	
10. C	30. C	51. B	
		52. B	
Level 2	Level 4	53. C	
11. B	31. D	54. C	
12. B	32. B	55. B	
13. C	33. D	56. C	
14. D	34. A	57. A	
15. C	35. D	58. B	
16. A	36. D	59. A	
17. D	37. A	60. C	
18. B	38. B	61. B	
19. D	39. A	62. C	
20. C	40. C	63. B	

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.2: Intermediate

Tier 1.2: MASTERY TEST 1

Section A.

1. Joe walked $\frac{1}{5}$ of a mile. Then he ran $\frac{3}{5}$ of a mile. How far did Joe go in all?

   A. $\frac{2}{5}$ mile

   B. $\frac{4}{10}$ mile

   C. $\frac{3}{5}$ mile

   D. $\frac{4}{5}$ mile

2. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} =$

   A. $\frac{2}{3}$

   B. $\frac{9}{15}$

   C. $\frac{3}{8}$

   D. $\frac{11}{15}$

3. $2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{7}{10} =$

   A. $5\frac{8}{12}$

   B. $5\frac{8}{10}$

   C. $6\frac{1}{5}$

   D. $6\frac{3}{20}$

4. Ray bought a 6 acre corner lot and sold a small $\frac{7}{10}$ acre piece for a gas station. He has ? acres left.

   A. $5\frac{13}{20}$

   B. $6\frac{3}{10}$

   C. $6\frac{1}{10}$

   D. $6\frac{3}{20}$

5. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{3} =$

   A. $\frac{6}{15}$

   B. $\frac{1}{12}$

   C. $\frac{2}{15}$

   D. $\frac{6}{8}$

6. $6\frac{1}{10} - 3\frac{3}{10} =$

   A. $1\frac{3}{5}$

   B. $2\frac{4}{5}$

   C. $2\frac{1}{10}$

   D. $2\frac{1}{5}$

7. $2\frac{2}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{6} =$

   A. $6\frac{1}{9}$

   B. $5\frac{2}{3}$

   C. $5\frac{7}{9}$

   D. $5\frac{8}{9}$

8. Jerry and Robert are painting a wall. Jerry painted $\frac{2}{8}$ of it and Robert painted $\frac{3}{8}$ of it. They have painted ? of the wall.

   A. $\frac{5}{16}$

   B. $\frac{1}{8}$

   C. $\frac{4}{8}$

   D. $\frac{5}{8}$

9. $\frac{3}{8} \div 6 =$

   A. 3

   B. $2\frac{1}{2}$

   C. $\frac{1}{6}$

   D. $\frac{1}{16}$

10. Tim needs some pieces of rope $\frac{1}{3}$ yard long. How many pieces can he cut from a piece $9\frac{2}{3}$ yards long?

    A. $3\frac{2}{9}$

    B. 29

    C. 19

    D. 31

11. 4 ft 1 in
    +5 ft 8 in

    A. 1 ft 7 in

    B. 9 ft 7 in

    C. 9 ft 9 in

    D. 20 ft 8 in

12. 9" =

A. 9'

B. ½'

C. ¼'

D. $\frac{3}{4}$'

13. 14 ft = ? yd ? ft

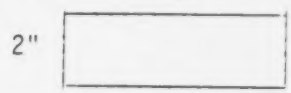
A. 3 yd 2 ft

B. 4 yd 2 ft

C. 2 yd 4 ft

D. 4 yd 1 ft

14. The perimeter of this rectangle is ?".



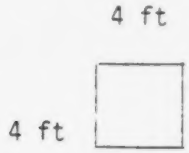
A. 11"

B. 5½"

C. 7

D. 14"

15. What is the area of this square?



A. 16 sq ft

B. 16 ft

C. 8 sq ft

D. 40 sq ft

16. 9 c
-2 gal 1 qt

A. 6 gal 1 qt

B. 6 gal 4 qt

C. 7 gal

D. 6 gal 3 qt

17. Ted has three packages. One weighs 6 oz, one weighs 8 oz, and one weighs 1½ pounds. What is the total weight of all three?

A. 2 lbs 6 oz

B. 1 lb 1½ oz

C. 2½ lbs

D 2 lbs 4 oz

18. 5,200 pounds = ? tons ? lbs.

A. 2 tons 200 lbs

B 2 tons 1200 lbs

C. 1 ton 1200 lbs

D. 5 tons 200 lbs

19. What unit of length would you use to measure a flagpole?

A. centimeter

B. meter

C. kilometer

D. millimeter

20. 3.5 kilograms is ? 3,400 grams.

A. greater than

B. same as

C. less than

D. not comparable to

21. 17.8_

The position of the "2" above is called the ? place.

A. tenths

B. hundredths

C. thousandths

D. thousands

22. Write .12 as a fraction.

A. $\frac{1}{210}$

B. $\frac{12}{1000}$

C. $\frac{12}{10}$

D. $\frac{12}{100}$

23. .42 =

A. .042

B. .402

C. .420

D. 4.2

24. Henry ate 1.2 cakes. Julie ate $3\frac{3}{10}$ cakes. How many cakes did they eat in all?

A. 5.5

B. 2.1

C. 4.5

D. 4.4

25. 862.8 + 1.732 =

A. 1026

B. 103.60

C. 863.532

D. 864.532

26. Which is largest?

$\frac{1}{6}$ .3 21% .29

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. .3

C. 21%

D. .29

27. Round off to the nearest tenth:

7.48710 =

A. 7

B. 7.10

C. 7.487

D. 7.5

28. Round off to the nearest hundredth:

299.7835 =

A. 300

B. 299.8

C. 299.79

D. 299.78

29. Write as a percent:

$\frac{3}{4}$ =

A. $\frac{3}{4}$ %

B. 75%

C. 7.5%

D. $133\frac{1}{3}$ %

30. Of the 300 students in a school, 42 are absent. What percent of the student body is absent?

A. 42%

B. 14%

C. 12%

D. 19%

31. A coat regularly priced at $55.00 is on sale at a discount of 15%. What is the sale price?

A. $55.15

B. $63.25

C. $8.25

D. $46.75

32. Bill budgets 25% of his money for rent. He has $300.00 to spend each month. How much does he budget for rent each month?

A. $75.00

B. $25.00

C. $50.00

D. $100.00

33. You give a store clerk 3 quarters and 5 pennies and ask for change in dimes. How many dimes should he give you?

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 9

34. Joe works for a meat market. He is packaging hamburger, which sells for 62¢ a lb. What price should he put on a package weighing 1 lb. 8 oz.?

A. $.73

B. $.83

C. $.93

D. $.68

35. The Pogo Loan Company charges an interest rate of 2% a month on its loan. What is the rate of interest for one year?

A. 24%

B. 18%

C. 2%

D. 10%

36. Steve borrowed $150.00 on a 4-month term loan at an interest rate of 6% a year. Find the amount of interest for the term of the loan.

A. $3.00

B. $6.00

C. $9.00

D. $3.33

37. Al Green is paid $1.70 an hour straight time for 40 hours work. One week he worked 47 hours and was paid time and a half for his overtime. How much was his gross pay for that week?

A. $87.50

B. $79.90

C. $68.00

D. $85.85

38. Betty Potter is paid $1.75 an hour. She works 40 hours a week. She is paid every 2 weeks and the deductions taken from her gross wages total $21.52 each time. What are her net wages?

A. $140.00

B. $118.48

C. $48.48

D. $161.52

39. Max Ruffle has his life insured with an endowment policy. If he lives until the maturity date, the money can be paid to:

A. the insurance company

B. Max

C. Max's nearest relative

D. Max's beneficiary

40. Ted W[illegible]ney's W-2 form for the year 1979 shows that he earned $3,775.00 in wages and that $213.54 was withheld from his wages as income tax. When he calculates the amount he really has to pay for that year, it comes to $234.00. Does he owe the government any more money or does the government have to return any money to him? How much money must be paid or returned?

A. Ted owes government $34.00

B. government owes Ted $13.54

C. Ted owes government $20.46

D. government owes Ted $20.46

Section B.

Directions: Read the passage. Write the letter of the correct answer on the answer sheet.

The behavior and ideas of Sarah and Angelina Grimke were becoming more and more disturbing to their parents.... They knew that both Sara and Angelina idolized their older brother, Thomas, who had studied law, and declared slavery an evil.... The sisters too became rebels against the Southern way of life. They cut the lace and trimmings from their dresses and even the bows from their shoes;...persuaded their mother to give daily religious instruction to all the slaves, and reprimanded her for indulging in such "luxury and ease" as having the drawing room repapered. Sarh shocked them by wanting to attend law school as Thomas did; and Angelina, after witnessing the beating of a family slave, ran to a local sea captain and said, "Captain, take Ticey away on your ship, where no one can beat her anymore."

41. The Grimke sisters behaved as they did because:

A. they hated their parents for not sending them to law school
B. they liked to tease and have fun
C. they thought the Southern way of life was wrong
D. they were criminals

42. Ticey is:

A. the oldest brother
B. the name of a ship
C. a slave
D. Angelina's nickname

43. In line 8, the word "reprimanded" means:

A. made fun of
B. praised
C. teased
D. criticized

44. Which of these things did the sisters do <u>first</u>?

A. idolized their brother Thomas
B. reprimanded their mother
C. cut the bows off their shoes
D. asked a sea captain for help

45. What probably happened to the Grimke sisters later in life?

A. they ran away to sea
B. they imitated their mother
C. they became famous for fighting slavery
D. they became slave owners

A horoscope is a map of the position of the planets at the exact time and place of your birth. This map represents a circle of 360 degrees, the path that the sun appears to follow through the sky (actually, the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun) which astronomers call the ecliptic. Astrologers divide this 360° path into twelve 30° sectors. These are the twelve "signs of the Zodiac," or "sun signs." They indicate in which sector the sun was found at the time of your birth... The signs of the Zodiac follow an unchanging pattern: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces.

46. The main idea of this paragraph is that:

A. you should believe in your horoscope
B. a horoscope is based on astronomical facts
C. astronomers and astrologers are both fortune tellers
D. the Zodiac has twelve signs

47. The path of the ecliptic is divided by astrologers into how many sectors?

A. 360
B. 30
C. 12
D. none

48. In line 3, "degrees" means"

A. levels
B. college diplomas
C. temperature
D. parts of a circle

49. Which is the correct sequence of sun signs?

A. Virgo, Libra, Leo
B. Libra, Scorpio, Aries
C. Cancer, Aries, Leo
D. Cancer, Leo, Virgo

50. Astrologers assume that:

A. it is important to know your sun sign
B. the sun moves 360° through the sky
C. the signs of the Zodiac never follow the same pattern
D. astronomers do not know the signs of the Zodiac

"Good morning, Madam," said Holmes, cheerily. "My name is Sherlock Holmes. This is my intimate friend and associate, Doctor Watson, before whom you may speak as freely as before myself. Ha, I am glad to see that Mrs. Hudson has had the good sense to light the fire. Pray draw up to it, and I shall order you a cup of hot coffee, for I observe that you are shivering."

"It is not cold that makes me shiver," said the woman in a low voice.

"What then?"

"It is fear, Mr. Holmes. It is terror." She raised her veil as she spoke, and we could see that she was indeed in a pitiable state of agitation, her face all drawn and grey, with restless frightened eyes, like those of some hunted animal. Her features and figure were those of a woman of thirty, but her hair was shot with premature grey, and her expression was weary and haggard. Sherlock Holmes ran over with one of his quick, all-comprehensive glances.

51. The main idea of this passage is that:

A. Holmes is friendly
B. the woman has been beaten
C. the woman is older than she looks
D. the woman has come to Holmes for help

52. Which of these statements about the woman is <u>not</u> true?

A. her name is Mrs. Hudson
B. she is wearing a veil
C. she looks worn out
D. she says she is afraid

53. What does Holmes do <u>first</u>?

A. offer coffee
B. watch her raise the veil
C. introduce Watson
D. take in all the details of her face

54. Why does Holmes not mention at first that she is afraid?

A. he is not looking at her
B. he does not want to embarrass her
C. her face is covered by a veil, so he doesn't know
D. he already knows it

55. In line 15, the word "premature" means?

A. ugly
B. ahead of its time
C. childishly silly
D. dyed

We still think of human disease as the work of an organized, modernized kind of demonology, in which the bacteria are the most visible and centrally placed of our adversaries. We assume that they must somehow relish what they do. They come after us for profit, and there are so many of them that disease seems inevitable, a natural part of the human condition; if we succeed in eliminating one kind of disease, there will always be a new one at hand, waiting to take its place.

These are paranoid delusions on a societal scale, explainable in part by our need for enemies, and in part by our memory of what things used to be like.

56. The main idea of this passage is that:

A. disease is an evil which can never be cured
B. bacteria are always planning to kill us
C. we are more afraid of disease than we should be
D. modern medicine can cure any disease

57. The opposite of the words "paranoid delusions" in line 9 could be:

A. terrors
B. faked photographs
C. reasonable beliefs
D. imaginary persecutions

58. Which of these ideas is not one that we believe, according to the author?

A. disease is inevitable
B. bacteria enjoy creating sickness
C. disease is a normal part of being human
D. bacteria cannot be studied by doctors

59. We are so afraid of bacteria because:

A. they cannot be killed
B. we remember when more diseases could not be cured
C. they will be replaced by others
D. we do not need enemies

60. In line 4, the word "relish" means:

A. something to eat
B. enjoy
C. give up
D. feel guilty about

Directions: Choose the word which best completes the meaning of the sentence where the numbered blank spaces appear.

At Johnsville, Pennsylvania, the Navy has a big centrifuge on which the astronauts __61__ the pull of gravity, just as they will when they are shot into space and again when the capsule __62__ the Earth's atmosphere after orbiting. Normal G-pull is the pull of Earth's gravity on a human. The __63__ of the pull is measured by the weight of the body. Scientists __64__ that the pull at launching will be a little less than nine times the weight of the astronaut's body. They say this pull will last a second or so, and then will __65__ during launching to a G-pull of about five that will last perhaps a minute.

61. A. prove
B. repudiate
C. experience
D. recognize

62. A. re-enters
B. reinforces
C. expells
D. engages

63. A. speed
B. force
C. time
D. distance

64. A. require
B. measure
C. estimate
D. evaluate

65. A. increase
B. decrease
C. orbit
D. reject

From where I sit I can see the coming within the next decade of a great golden era in medicine, the greatest so far in mankind's __66__. I see progress in many fields of science--physics, chemistry, and the so-called life sciences--developing at such a rapid ever-increasing pace that I expect it to __67__ within the near future in a mammoth breakthrough of __68__, a breakthrough of such magnificent __69__ that a way will at last be open for the control of all the terrible diseases that have baffled and __70__ mankind through the centuries.

66. A. characteristics
B. history
C. category
D. century

67. A. contaminate
B. deteriorate
C. dwindle
D. culminate

68. A. factories
B. knowledge
C. disease
D. irrelevance

69. A. fragility
B. proportions
C. detention
D. deception

70. A. planned
B. pleased
C. plagarized
D. plagued

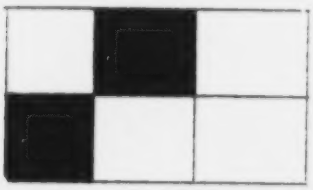
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.2: Intermediate

Tier 1.2: MASTERY TEST 2

Section A.

1.



$\frac{?}{?}$ is shaded

A. 3

B. $\frac{3}{6}$

C. $\frac{2}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

2. $10\ \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2} =$

A. $11\ \frac{3}{10}$

B. $10\ \frac{5}{7}$

C. $11\ \frac{1}{5}$

D. $10\ \frac{5}{10}$

3. What fraction of the letters are Bs?

B X U X B B X

A. $\frac{1}{7}$

B. $\frac{3}{4}$

C. $\frac{3}{7}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

4. A pie is cut into 8 equal pieces. Red takes 3 peices and Paul takes 2 pieces. What fraction of the pie is left?

A. $\frac{3}{5}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$

C. $\frac{3}{8}$

D. $\frac{5}{8}$

5. $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} =$

A. $\frac{1}{5}$

B. 1

C. $\frac{1}{10}$

D. $\frac{4}{5}$

6. Rewrite this problem for solution:

$4 - \frac{3}{8} =$

A. $4 - \frac{6}{16} =$

B. $3\frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8} =$

C. $4\frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8} =$

D. $3\frac{11}{8} - \frac{3}{8} =$

7. Reduce the answer:

$3\frac{1}{6} \times 4\frac{1}{2} =$

A. $\frac{19}{27}$

B. $14\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{57}{4}$

D. $13\frac{3}{4}$

8. Simplify by cancelling:

$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = ? \times ?$

A. $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{1} =$

B. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

C. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1} =$

D. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{1} =$

9. Reduce the answer:

$7\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{4} =$

A. $9\frac{9}{12}$

B. $9\frac{1}{4}$

C. $9\frac{8}{12}$

D. $9\frac{2}{3}$

10. Change to an improper fraction:

$10\frac{3}{16} =$

A. $\frac{103}{16}$

B. $9\frac{19}{16}$

C. $\frac{163}{16}$

D. $\frac{30}{16}$

11. $9\ \frac{1}{8}" - 5\ \frac{1}{4}" =$

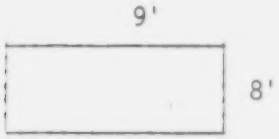
A. $14\ \frac{3}{8}"$

B. $3\ \frac{7}{8}"$

C. 4"

D. $3\ \frac{3}{4}"$

12. The distance around this rectangle is ? ft.



A. 17 ft

B. 72 ft

C. 34 ft

D. 8½ ft

13. Judy drove 500 miles in 10 hours. She went ? MPH:

A. 5,000 MPH

B. 5 MPH

C. 65 MPH

D. 50 MPH

14. $3\ \frac{1}{3}$ yd = ? ft

A. 10 ft

B. 9 ft

C. 11 ft

D. 1½ ft

15. 3 qts 1 pt
+ 1 pt

A. 3 qts 1 pt

B. 3 qts

C. 4 qts

D. 3½ qts

16. Bill's truck weighs 3 tons when it is empty. Today it is loaded with hay and the truck and hay weigh 12 tons. How much does the hay weigh?

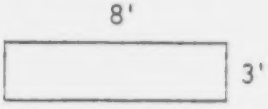
A. 10 tons

B. 15 tons

C. 8 tons

D. 9 tons

17. What is the area of this rectangle?



A. 22 sq ft

B. 24 sq ft

C. 11 sq ft

D. 32 sq ft

18. 3 lb 2 oz = ? oz

A. 62

B. 32

C. 47

D. 50

19. Which metric measurement would you use to buy milk in a store?

A. gram

B. liter

C. meter

D. kilogram

20. 7 kilometers = ? meters

A. $\frac{7}{100}$

B. 70

C. 700

D. 7,000

21. 17.82

The position of the "8" above is called the ? place.

A. hundreds

B. tenths

C. tens

D. hundredths

22. Write .421 as a fraction.

A. $\frac{42}{100}$

B. $\frac{421}{1000}$

C. $\frac{421}{100}$

D. $\frac{4}{21}$

23. .9 = .90
9.0
.09
.009

A. .90

B. 9.0

C. .09

D. .009

24. You walked .4 of a mile. Then you ran $1\frac{3}{10}$ miles. How many miles did you go in all?

A. 2

B. $1\frac{2}{35}$

C. 1.5

D. 1.7

25. .74 + 52.7 =

A. 6.01

B. 12.67

C. 52.44

D. 53.44

26. Which is smallest?

$\frac{7}{8}$ .6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 71%

A. $\frac{7}{8}$

B. .6

C. $\frac{3}{4}$

D. 71%

27. Round off to the nearest whole number:

8.99 =

A. 8.100

B. 8

C. 9

D. 8.1

28. Round off to the nearest tenth:

99.96 =

A. 100.0

B. 99.99

C. 99.9

D. 99.10

29. 45% of 180 is

A. 99

B. 91

C. 81

D. 71

30. A car dealer sold 32 cars. 12½% of them were new cars. How many new cars were sold?

A. 28

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

31. What is the package price of 12 oz. of cheese at 60¢ a lb?

A. 60¢

B. 45¢

C. 40¢

D. 50¢

32. You give a store clerk 1 dollar and ask him to give you change. He gives you 2 quarters, 2 dimes, and 2 nickels. How much money does he still owe you?

A. 15¢

B. 10¢

C. 20¢

D. 25¢

33. A T.V. set normally priced at $145.00 is on sale at a discount of 20%. What is the sale price?

A. $126.00

B. $116.00

C. $29.00

D. $129.00

34. Carol budgets 16% of her money for clothes, 25% for rent, and 19% for food. What percent of her money is left for other things?

A. 60%

B. 45%

C. 40%

D. 52%

35. Tony borrows $132.00 on a 1-year term loan. The interest rate is 5% a year. What is the full amount he must repay at the end of the year?

A. $137.40

B. $138.60

C. $132.00

D. $139.00

36. Bill borrowed $560.00. He repaid the loan by making one payment of $50.40 every month for 1 year. Find the yearly rate of interest.

A. 8½%

B. 9%

C. 8%

D. 7%

37. Mable Keys has a check made out to her. She wants to make the check payable to Wilbur Case. She writes on the back:

A. Pay to Mable Keys
Wilbur Case

B. Mable Keys

C. Pay to Wilbur Case
Mable Keys

D. Wilbur Case

38. Jose Ganzalez' W-2 form for the year 1969 shows that he earned $4,168.00 in wages and that $442.00 was withheld from his wages as income tax. When he calculates the amount he really has to pay for that year, it comes to $353.00. Does he owe the government any more money or does the government owe him? Who owes and how much?

    A. government owes Jose $353.00

    B. Jose owes government $89.00

    C. government owes Jose $89.00

    D. Jose owes government $44.00

39. George bought a record player on credit. The cash price was $120.00. He agreed to pay for the player in 10 monthly installments. The carrying charge is 1% a month on the unpaid balance. By how much will the carrying charge be reduced each month?

    A. $.12

    B. $1.20

    C. $.01

    D. $12.00

40. Martin Klein is paid $2.05 an hour. He works 40 hours a week. He is paid every 2 weeks and the deductions taken from his gross wages total $22.26 each paycheck. What are his net wages?

    A. $59.74

    B. $164.00

    C. $141.74

    D. $132.65

Section B.

Directions: Read the passage. Write the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

When Scott Joplin was about fourteen, his mother died. This was undoubtedly a heavy blow to him; his mother seems to have been the only one encouraging his music. He later on wrote an opera, Treemonisha, which was in part a tribute to her. Not long thereafter, Joplin, only fourteen or fifteen years old, left home... He became, in any case, one of the numberless wandering black musicians who moved around the United States looking for work or simply out of restlessness. And he began to develop a reputation as one of the better black musicians in the sporting-house world in which he moved.... In 1885, Joplin established St. Louis as his base, spending most of his time in that town or in the smaller town of Sedalia not far away. This area was rich with pianists playing what was then becoming to be called rags, or ragtime music.

41. Sedalia is the name of:

A. Joplin's mother
B. a ragtime song
C. an opera
D. a city near St. Louis

42. In line 6, "numberless" means:

A. Joplin did not have a number
B. a large amount
C. poor; lacking money
D. unable to count

43. The title of this passage could be:

A. Leaving Home
B. Where Ragtime Music Was Born
C. Treemonisha
D. How Scott Joplin Became a Musician

44. Joplin may have settled near St. Louis because:

A. he liked to play ragtime
B. his mother died
C. he was restless
D. he was only fourteen

45. Which of these events happened first?

A. Joplin learned to play ragtime
B. Joplin wrote Treemonisha
C. Joplin's mother died
D. Joplin left home

Langston Hughes is one of the best-known and best-loved poets in America. He is a poet for all the people because his verses appeal to young as well as older readers.

The first poems he tried were without rhyme. Later, he attempted to compose verse about love and about the slums where many of his classmates lived. He read the poetry of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. This helped him to appreciate the Negro dialect, and he tried to write poetry in dialect. Langston Hughes has captured the flavorsome speech of the Negro in a style quite different from that of Dunbar.

46. The main idea of this passage is that:

A. Hughes developed his own style
B. Hughes imitated the poetry of Dunbar
C. Hughes wrote poems about the slums
D. Hughes wrote poems in Negro dialect

47. In line 7, the word "dialect" means"

A. a style of speaking
B. a kind of rhyme
C. experiences of love and the slums
D. a way of life

48. Which of these events came <u>first</u> in Hughes' life?

A. writing a poetry in Negro dialect
B. developing a style different from Dunbar's
C. writing about love and the slums
D. reading the poetry of Dunbar

49. Hughes' first verses were:

A. unrhymed
B. in Negro dialect
C. published
D. flavorsome

50. The <u>opposite</u> of the word "flavorsome" in line 8 could be:

A. tasty
B. dull
C. rhymed
D. free

During the four centuries that Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony, the kings and queens of Spain did not trust the people of the islands to govern themselves. Puerto Ricans were kept out of important positions in the government and the army. In the second half of the nineteenth century, outstanding Puerto Ricans spoke boldly against oppression. Among these were Ramon Emeterio Beances, who would buy newly born slaves to give them their freedom;... and Luis Munoz Rivera, poet, journalist, and statesman. They were branded enemies of Spain and imprisoned or exiled.... Finally, in 1897, Rivera with a group of Puerto Rican patriots succeeded in getting Spain to grant the island a Charter of Autonomy (self-government).... Thus, the centuries-old struggle of Puerto Ricans to attain their political rights began to be resolved. But as always, Spain had acted too late.

51. In line 6, "oppression" means:

A. harsh rule
B. authority
C. evil
D. cheating

52. According to this passage, Puerto Rico:

A. became an enemy of Spain
B. had an important role in Spanish government
C. was allowed to govern itself at last
D. resolved its political problems four centuries ago

53. When did Puerto Ricans begin to fight for self-government?

A. four centuries ago
B. in the second half of the 19th century
C. in 1897
D. too late

54. Beances and Rivera were called "enemies of Spain" because:

A. they were poets, journalists, and statesmen
B. they were imprisoned or exiled
C. they fought against oppression
D. they were Puerto Ricans

55. The <u>opposite</u> of the word "autonomy" in line 11 could be:

A. government
B. power
C. freedom
D. slavery

For almost 3,000 years before the Spanish conquest, Indian crafts were noted for their humor and their strong ties to the supernatural. Some of the earliest clay figurines from Tlatilco, now overspread by Mexico City, are frolicsome figures from daily life--animals, dancers, acrobats--done in a casual, vivid style, yet tied to magic and religion. They were often used as funerary wares.

I visited Don Teodoro, a creator of "devils." Invented, molded, fired, and painted in garish colors by him and his family, the devils are insolent and insouciant. They prance, romp, laugh at the spectator, causing amusement rather than the fear of hell fire.

56. In lines 1-3, the author says that Indian crafts:

A. were conquered by the Spanish 3,000 years ago
B. were noted for humor after the Spanish arrival
C. combine humor and the supernatural
D. have died out in Mexico

57. The "devils" described in lines 8-12 are:

A. ghosts
B. terrifying
C. evil
D. ceramic figures

58. This passage could be titled:

A. The Evil Art of Don Teordoro
B. Smiling at the Supernatural
C. Mexican Art After the Spanish Conquest
D. Terror in Indian Crafts

59. The <u>opposite</u> of the word "garish" in line 9 could be:

A. dull
B. lively
C. holy
D. funny

60. In line 4, the word "figurines" means:

A. a kind of fruit
B. small figures or statues
C. entertainers
D. Indians

Directions: Choose the word which best completes the meaning of the sentence where the numbered blank spaces appear.

In the summer of 1957, men built a small town at the South Pole. They knew life would be __61__. Still they went to study the stars, the air around them, and the snow and ice below them. Quickly they __62__ their houses. All buildings were joined __63__ by snow tunnels. The men knew that for days it would stay more than 80 __64__ below zero. Because of these snow __65__, they did not have to go outside very often.

61. A. long
B. soft
C. hard
D. warm

62. A. burned
B. wrecked
C. froze
D. built

63. A. apart
B. together
C. each
D. between

64. A. minutes
B. degrees
C. hours
D. miles

65. A. tunnels
B. roads
C. plows
D. huts

On the water, as on land, the fire fighter never forgets the great importance of the first five minutes of a fire. Even more than land fires, water-front fires have a way of __66__ in a few minutes from a small fire into a __67__ blaze. This is partly due to the fact that the piers and warehouses are made of wood and tar which __68__ easily. A fire puts up its most __69__ fight among the heavy piles under the __70__ and warehouses.

66. A. decreasing
B. being
C. staying
D. changing

67. A. small
B. huge
C. smouldering
D. limited

68. A. burn
B. rot
C. fall
D. melt

69. A. changing
B. stunning
C. stubborn
D. incenses

70. A. boats
B. piles
C. piers
D. water-front

ANSWER KEY
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.2: Intermediate

Tier 1.2: MASTERY TEST 1

Subject Strand 1				Subject Strand 2			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4				
1. D	11. C	21. C	31. D	41. C	51. D	61. C	
2. D	12. D	22. D	32. A	42. C	52. A	62. A	
3. C	13. B	23. C	33. C	43. D	53. C	63. B	
4. D	14. A	24. C	34. C	44. A	54. C	64. C	
5. C	15. A	25. D	35. A	45. C	55. B	65. B	
6. B	16. D	26. B	36. A	46. B	56. C	66. B	
7. C	17. A	27. D	37. D	47. C	57. C	67. D	
8. D	18. B	28. D	38. B	48. D	58. C	68. B	
9. D.	19. B	29. B	39. B	49. D	59. B	69. B	
10. B	20. A	30. B	40. C	50. A	60. B	70. D	

Tier 1.2: MASTERY TEST 2

Subject Strand 1				Subject Strand 2			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4				
1. B	11. B	21. B	31. B	41. D	51. A	61. C	
2. A	12. C	22. B	32. C	42. B	52. C	62. D	
3. C	13. D	23. A	33. B	43. D	53. B	63. B	
4. C	14. A	24. D	34. C	44. A	54. C	64. B	
5. A	15. D	25. D	35. B	45. C	55. D	65. A	
6. B	16. D	26. B	36. C	46. A	56. C	66. D	
7. B	17. B	27. C	37. C	47. A	57. D	67. B	
8. C	18. D	28. A	38. C	48. C	58. B	68. A	
9. D.	19. B	29. C	39. B	49. A	59. B	69. C	
10. C	20. D	30. B	40. C	50. B	60. B	70. C	

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.3: Advanced

Tier 1.3: MASTERY TEST 1

Section 1.

1. Joe had 311 dollars. Then Joe gave Ted 110 dollars. Then Joe gave Ben 53 dollars. Now how many dollars does Joe have?

   A. 475
   B. 248
   C. 148
   D. 162
   E. 133

2. 4/5 - 2/3 = ____

   A. 6/15
   B. 1/12
   C. 2/15
   D. 6/8
   E. 2

3. 2 2/3 x 2 1/6 = ____

   A. 6 1/9
   B. 5 2/3
   C. 5 7/9
   D. 5 8/9
   E. 4 2/18

4. New York City has a 5% retail sales tax. In the rest of New York State, the retail sales tax is only 3%. How much money would you save if you bought a $6500 car outside New York City but inside New York State?

   A. $32.50
   B. $65.00
   C. $130.00
   D. $195.00
   E. $345.00

5. What is the expression $3^{-3}a^{-3}b$ with positive exponents?

   A. $a(3b)^3$

   B. $\frac{3^3a^3}{y^3}$

   C. $\frac{a^3}{(b)(3^3)}$

   D. $\frac{a}{(3b)^6}$

   E. $\frac{b}{(3b)^3}$

6. Find the product of $(2x+5)$ and $(x-4)$.

   A. $2x^2-20$

   B. $2x^2-3x-20$

   C. $2x^2+13x-20$

   D. $2x^2+5x$

   E. $5x-20$

7. What is the value of $a^2b-4ab-b^2$ if $a = 1$ and $b = -1$?

   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4
   E. 5

8. With Ø as a reference point, the point x is denoted by (2, -3) and the point y by (5, 1). The distance from point x to point y is ____

   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 5
   E. 6

9. What is the complement of 39° 14'?

A. 139° 46' 38"

B. 49° 46' 38"

C. 50° 46'

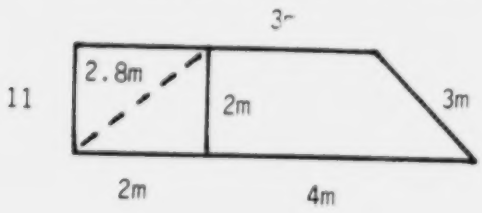
D. 140° 46'

E. 320° 46'

10. Find the area of a circle with a radius of 4 centimeters.

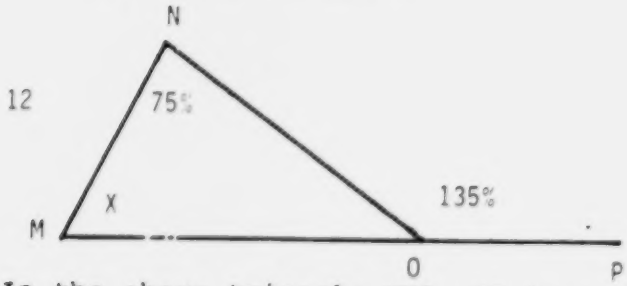
A. 25.12 square centimeters
B. 200.96 square centimeters
C. 12.56 square centimeters
D. 50.24 square centimeters
E. None of these

11. Find the area of the figure below:



A. 11 square meters
B. 9 square meters
C. 12 square meters
D. 16 square meters
E. None of these

12.



In the above triangle MNO, MP is a straight line, x = ____

A. 30%
B. 45%
C. 60%
D. 75%
E. 90%

Section 2.

Moving into a new block is a big jump for a Harlem kid. You're torn up from your hard won turf and brought into an "I don't know you" block, where every kid is some kind of enemy. Even when the block belongs to your own people, you are still an outsider who has to prove himself a down stud with heart.

As the moving van rolled to a stop in front of our new building, number 109, we were all standing there, waiting for it--Momma, Poppa, Sis, Paulie, James, Jose, and myself. I made out like I didn't notice the cats looking us over, especially me--I was gang age. I read their faces and found no trust, plenty of suspicion, and a glint of rising hate. I said to myself, THESE CATS DON'T MEAN NOTHIN'. THEY'RE JUST NOSY. But I remembered what had happened to me in my old block, and that it had ended with me in the hospital.

This was a tough-looking block. That was good, that was cool, but my old turf had been tough, too. I'M TOUGH, a voice within said. I HOPE I'M TOUGH ENOUGH. I'VE GOT MUCHO CORAZÓN. I'M KING WHEREVER I GO. I'M A KILLER TO MY HEART. I NOT ONLY CAN LIVE, I WILL LIVE, NO PUNK OUT, NO DIE OUT, WALK BAD; BE DOWN, COOL BREEZE, SMOOTH. My mind raced, and thoughts crashed against each other, trying to reassemble themselves. I turned slowly and with eyelids half-closed I looked at the rulers of this new world and with a cool shrug of my shoulders I followed the movers into the hallway of number 109 and dismissed the coming war from my mind.

Mucho corazón is Spanish and means "much heart".

from Down These Mean Streets by Piri Thomas

13. Where does the story take place?

A. in a large city
B. in the country
C. out in the yard
D. in a hospital
E. you cannot tell

14. You can infer from the passage that the narrator is:

A. a shy loner
B. extremely afraid
C. anxious to fight
D. determined to survive
E. overly sure of himself

15. It seems likely that before the story ends the narrator will:

A. become meek and respectful of the gang
B. eventually have to prove himself
C. be drafted into the army
D. run away from home
E. get a job as soon as possible

ACQUAINTED WITH THE NIGHT

I have been acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in the rain--and back in rain.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.

I have looked down the saddest city lane.
I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feed
When far away an interrupted cry
Came over houses from another street,

But not to call me back or say good-bye;
And further still at an unearthly height
One luminary clock against the sky

Proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right.
I have been one acquainted with the night.

Robert Frost

16. Why do you think the poet (in line 6) is "unwilling to explain"?

A. He has just done something illegal
B. He doesn't think his reasons for being out would make sense to the officer
C. He himself doesn't understand why he is out so late
D. He dislikes the policeman and doesn't want to talk to him

17. The mood of the poem is:

A. at ease and somewhat lonely
B. exuberant and highly optimistic
C. harsh and pessimistic
D. humorous and teasing

18. The words (in line 12) "One luminary clock against the sky" refer to:

A. a clock tower
B. the poet's wrist watch
C. the moon in the night sky
D. a sun dial

The following excerpt from a play takes place in a hotel room during a political convention.

RUSSELL: What do you think of Joe Cantwell?
HOCKSTADER (smiles): That's a leading question.
RUSSELL: Well, I am proposing myself as a leader.
HOCKSTADER; OK, I'll follow. Joe Cantwell is nothin' but ambition. Just plain naked ambition.
RUSSELL: And to get himself elected he will lie ...
HOCKSTADER (nods): Yep.
RUSSELL: He will cheat ...
HOCKSTADER: Yep.
RUSSELL: He will destroy the reputation of others ...
HOCKSTADER: Yep.
RUSSELL: Good. So I assume you are endorsing me for the nomination.
HOCKSTADER: Hell, no! Because he's a liar and a cheat don't mean he wouldn't be a good candidate. Or even a good President ...
RUSSELL: Joe Cantwell a good ...! You're not serious.
HOCKSTADER: Well, he's got a real sense of how to operate.
RUSSELL: To operate? No. To accommodate! If the people are conservative ...
HOCKSTADER: He'll be conservative.
RUSSELL: And if they're radical ...
HOCKSTADER: He'll be radical. Oh, I tell you son, he is a kind of ringtailed wonder and don't you underestimate him.
RUSSELL: I don't.
HOCKSTADER: Of course he hasn't got your brains, but then very few of us are as bright as you.
RUSSELL: Now, Art ...
HOCKSTADER: No, I mean it. You are a superior man of the sort we don't get very often in politics. While Joe's just another of the mediocre boys, like me--only smoother of course. A newer model.
RUSSELL: No, he is not like you. He'll do anything to win. And that makes him dangerous.
HOCKSTADER: Now I wouldn't go that far. (The first turn to the screw.) At least he know his own mind.
RUSSELL: And you think I don't know my own mind?
HOCKSTADER (equably): Well, son, you got such a good mind that sometimes you're so busy thinking how complex everything is, important problems don't get solved.

RUSSELL (smiles): No, I am not subtle, I am not that undecided. I am not Prince Hamlet.
HOCKSTADER (a diversion): Hamlet! Lot of fine speeches in you, Bill.
RUSSELL (urgently): Art, don't support Cantwell!
HOCKSTADER: Now, what makes you think I'm goin to?
RUSSELL: I mean it. And I am not thinking about myself. I'm thinking about the country.
HOCKSTADER: You got to admit, Joe Cantwell ain't afraid to act.
RUSSELL: Neither am I afraid to act.

from The Best Man by Gore Vidal

19. Which of the following is probably not true of Joe Cantwell?

A. He is more ambitious than Russell.
B. He is more intelligent than Russell.
C. He changes his political views more easily than Russell.
D. He is less honest than Russell.
E. He is less idealistic than Russell.

20. Why does Russell plead "... don't support Cantwell"?

A. Russell wants desperately to win the election himself.
B. Russell thinks he himself is a closer friend of Hockstader's and deserves the endorsement.
C. Russell fears for the well-being of the country if Cantwell should get elected.
D. Russell thinks Cantwell is a member of the Communist party.
E. Russell thinks Cantwell will not be able to make quick decisions.

Question 21 refers to the following excerpt from a contract dealing with the purchase of a home:

Purchase price to be paid all cash to seller, subject to:

1. Purchaser obtaining a loan to be secured by a first deed of trust on the subject property in an amount not less than eighty percent (80%) of the purchase price, at an interest rate of not more than 9.5% per annum for a term of not less than thirty (30) years with a loan fee of not more than two (2%) percent of the amount of the loan.

2. Purchaser's approval of a structural engineer's report, said structural engineer to be selected and paid for by the purchaser and said report to be approved or disapproved by purchaser within five (5) days of the date of receipt thereof.

Termite and Dry Rot Damage:

1. Within ten (10) days of this agreement a termite inspection shall be made by a licensed California termite and dry rot inspector, the cost of said inspection and report to be paid by the purchaser.

2. In the event there is termite or dry rot damage then the purchaser shall have the option to (a) cancel this contract and receive all funds paid into escrow or to the seller by him or, (b) require correction of all said termite and dry rot damage by the seller, which shall be performed by the seller within fifteen (15) days of the date of notice of purchaser's exercise of his option to require such repair.

21. According to the contract excerpt, the purchaser must go through with the contract

A. if no bank of several that he has applied to for a loan, offers him the loan with the terms specified in Item 1
B. if the purchaser finds dry rot damage on his own and, without getting an inspector's report, notifies the seller of the dry rot condition
C. if the purchaser disapproves of a structural engineer's report 48 hours after signing of the contract
D. if the seller presents to the purchaser a satisfactory Termite and Dry Rot Damage report prepared by an inspector hired by the seller
E. if the seller insists on raising the purchase price

Question 22 refers to the following advertisement:

COUNTRY HOUSE
48 JEFFERSON ROAD

All-adult highrise. A/C. W/W carpet. Color-coordinated kit. & swim pool. Conv. to shopping & buses.

Efficiency fr. $184
Bedrooms fr. $220
Balcony $50
Pool $35
All Utilities Included

RES. MGR. 884-2713

REPUBLIC MGMT. INC.

22. What is the starting price of a unit with a bedroom and pool use?

A. $184
B. $220
C. $203
D. $305
E. $255

Section 3.

For questions 23-25, select the word that is spelled incorrectly. If all four words are correctly spelled, mark E.

23. A. meanness
B. boycott
C. visible
D. privalege
E. no error

24. A. benefactor
B. referendum
C. immortal
D. description
E. no error

25. A. hundreths
B. grasshopper
C. aeronautics
D. maintenance
E. no error

For questions 26-29, four parts of each sentence are underlined. Mark the letter of that underlining where a punctuation or capitalization error occurs. If there are no errors, mark E.

26. The old lady, (A) who had lived in Albert's (B) attic for twenty years; (C) died and her body wasn't (D) found for two weeks. No error (E)

27. Rake the leaves, George" (A) his mother said. "While you are raking, (B) I'll (C) fix lunch." (D) No error (E)

28. The (A) Flying (B) Karamazov (C) Brothers are in town, he said, "And I simply must see them." (D) No error (E)

29. This (A) Fall we plan to visit (B) Far East, where I hope to ride the (C) Orient (D) Express. No error (E)

Mark the letter of the underlined section of the sentence where there is an error of grammar or usage. There is no more than one error in a sentence. Mark E if there no are errors.

30. Being that (A) is hard to see (B) why anyone (C) in our country should be (D) poor. No error (E)

31. A skillful and (A) cunning politician will smile (B) at whomever (C) is a possible voter (D). No error (E)

32. The roses in my Aunt Mary's (A) garden smell lusciously (B) at (C) this time of the year (D). No error (E)

33. Today's (A) kids are seemingly (B) more experienced than they're (C) parents were (D) at the same age. No error (E)

34. Although Joe was not invited (A) to the party (B) he would very much (C) have liked to have gone (D). No error (E)

Directions: After each sentence in questions 35-39, there are five choices for writing the underlined section. Pick the choice which is best.

35. A reward was offered to whoever would return the wallet to its owner.

A. to whoever would return the wallet to its owner.
B. to whomever would return the wallet to its owner.
C. to whosoever would return the wallet to its owner.
D. to whomsoever would return the wallet to its owner.
E. to whichever person would return the wallet to its owner.

36. Irregardless of the outcome of the primary election, neither side will be able to claim a decisive victory.

A. Irregardless of the outcome of the primary election,
B. Irregardless of how the primary election ends,
C. Regardless of the outcome of the primary election,
D. Despite the outcome of the primary election,
E. Irregardless of the primary election,

37. Mary felt badly because she had punished her daughter who was simply restless for want of something to do.

A. felt badly because she had punished her daughter
B. felt badly why she had punished her daughter
C. felt bad because she had punished her daughter
D. felt bad by punishing her daughter
E. had felt badly because she punished her daughter

38. Jim cannot help but think that he will win the championship.

A. Jim cannot help but think
B. Jim cannot help but to think
C. Jim cannot help not to think
D. Jim can help but think
E. Jim cannot but help thinking

39. The old lady told my brother and me many interesting stories about her life.

A. my brother and me
B. me and my brother
C. my brother and I
D. I and my brother
E. my brother along with me

Directions: Questions 40-42 relate to the following paragraph, with superscript numerals indicating the order of each sentence in the paragraph. The questions which follow the paragraph refer to these numerals.

[1]A government study found that in the 13-to-19 age group, females are now almost as likely to be smokers as are males. [2]One of every 20 teenagers in the urban areas smokes before 11, and the study recommended the implementation of "stop smoking" demonstration programs for school districts to deter use. [3]The study found that cigarette smoking has doubled among female teenagers in the last several years.

40. What should be done with sentence 3?

A. It should be placed after sentence 1.
B. It should be left as it is.
C. It should be omitted.
D. It should begin the paragraph.
E. It should end after the word "doubled."

41. In sentence 1, the adverb "yesterday" should

A. remain as it is
B. be ommitted
C. follow the noun "group"
D. follow the verb "said"
E. introduce the sentence

42. What should be done with the phrase "before 11" in sentence 2?

A. It should read "before they are 11."
B. It should read "before he or she is 11."
C. It should read "before becoming 11."
D. It should be left as it is.
E. It should read "before 11 years."

Questions 43-44 relate to the following table:

LEADING PRODUCERS OF ENERGY AND RESOURCES

Source: United Nations, *1977 Statistical Yearbook*

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
ELECTRICITY*	
World	6,916,700
United States	3,133,406
Soviet Union	1,111,420
Japan	511,776
W. Germany	333,651
Canada	293,867
Britain	276,976
France	194,600
Italy	163,550
Poland	104,101
India	95,335

*In millions of kilowatt hours.

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
PETROLEUM (Crude)*	
World	2,863,518,000
Soviet Union	519,677,000
Saudi Arabia	425,804,000
United States	401,211,000
Iran	295,084,000
Venetuela	130,153,000
Iraq	112,284,000
Kuwait	108,046,000
Nigeria	103,479,000
Un. Arab Em.	95,365,000
China	85,000,000

*In metric tons.

COAL*	
World	2,419,993,000
United States	585,684,000
Soviet Union	494,377,000
China	480,000,000
Poland	179,303,000
Britain	174,507,000
India	100,870,000
W. Germany	95,902,000
South Africa	75,730,000

*In metric tons.

NATURAL GAS*	
World	11,681,458
United States	4,996,843
Soviet Union	2,668,307
Netherlands	806,711
Canada	673,111
Britain	362,347
Romania	330,499
Iran	311,284
West Germany	161,493

*In trillions of calories.

43. The countries of the Middle East, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab countries:

    A. produce more natural gas than the United States
    B. produce more oil than the rest of the world combined
    C. produce more oil than the United States
    D. are leading producers of electricity

44. The United States is:

    A. well endowed with energy resources
    B. produces more energy resources than the rest of the world
    C. has relatively more oil than coal
    D. produces more electricity than all European countries and the Soviet Union

Questions 45-46 relate to the following map of Europe:

45. Which country is least likely to have a fishing industry?

A. France
B. Belgium
C. the Netherlands
D. West Germany
E. Switzerland

46. Which countries are most likely to have similar cultures?

A. Russia and France
B. France and Belgium
C. Great Britain and France
D. France and Germany

Questions 47-49 relate to the following passage:

The Marshall Plan was an epochal and magnanimous undertaking unmatched in all of history. Through it, in the space of four years, the U.S. spend an unheard-of $13.6 billion to underwrite the economic--and in a sense, the social and political--recovery of war-torn Western Europe, defeated enemies included.

Europe teetered on the brink of a general economic collapse that seemed beyond the capacity of her ever-divided nations to forestall. The Marshall Plan not only gave desperate Europe a reason to hope but also snatched the initiative in the cold war away from Russia. It made a revolutionary departure in American foreign policy, wrenching the nation out of isolationist disposition that tracked back to George Washington. Without the economic and political base created by the European recovery plan, NATO could not have come into being. Nor, likely, would the capacity of European nations for cooperation today ever have blossomed.

Today the Marshall Plan is only a bright memory. But the very act of recalling its historic impact raises the question: Would the U.S. again give itself to an undertaking of such boldness and magnitude? Surely some of the world's conspicuous difficulties--the food and energy shortages, to name but two--seem deserving of the same heroic efforts. Such problems so far, however, have inspired several grand speeches without much matching action.

Perhaps a better question is: Could the U.S. today even muster the combination of generosity, self-sacrifice and determined will that it dedicated to the rescue of Western Europe? The loss of trust and certainty are major differences in post-Watergate America and the nation nurses cynical doubts about the Government's capacity to solve any social problems. But it would nonetheless be hazardous to assume, if the need did occur, that the American people would fail to yield their best and more.

47. The author of this passage thinks that the Marshall Plan was:

A. a mistake
B. undertaken only for selfish reasons
C. history's best example of international cooperation
D. a lot of talk that produced few results

48. Which of the following was not a result of the Marshall Plan?

A. The U.S. developed an isolationist policy.
B. Russia lost the initiative in the cold war.
C. The groundwork was laid for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Common Market.
D. A world-wide depression was prevented.

49. Which of the following best summarizes the author's feelings about how the U.S. would respond to a similar crisis today?

A. The American people have lost too much trust and faith in themselves to ever solve a problems that large again.
B. The American government has become too inefficient to accomplish a task of that scope.
C. The people and the government would definitely be able to accomplish the task.
D. There is no way of knowing for sure, but it is likely that America could solve a similar crisis.

Questions 50-52 relate to the following passage:

Too many supporters of free trade tend to be fair-weather friends. When the economic climate is sunny, nations are delighted to trade as much as possible with one another. But when a recession chill sets in, they hunker down and try to protect themselves from their neighbors' goods. People tend to forget how important free trade is to the economic and political health of the globe. History abounds with evidence of the folly of protectionism. Ever-higher trade barriers, climaxed by the U.S. Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, helped bring on the Depression and the World War that followed. Since then, the U.S. has been committed, with occasional lapses, to trade liberalization.

On record, Jimmy Carter was a free-trader. He was also committed to reducing U.S. unemployment and imports that threaten jobs. How to reconcile these conflicting responsibilities was one of his most acute dilemmas. Generally, he leaned to free trade. By refusing to impose a higher tariff or fixed quotas on imported footwear, he relieved many U.S. friends abroad. However, Carter was under more pressure than previous postwar Presidents to modify U.S. policy. Some of the most forceful protesters were his own political allies, especially labor. Protectionists were demanding higher tariffs to help American products. Between 1968 and 1978 foreign shoe manufacturers increased their share of the U.S. market from 22% to 46%; during that time, 300 American shoe factories closed, with the grim loss of 70,000 jobs.

America, the protectionists argued, was living in a free-trade fool's paradise; other nations casually resorted to a variety of non-tariff obstacles to keep out unwanted goods. Many countries kept tariffs low to stay within trade-agreements but limited imports by establishing elaborate inspection procedures.

But if free trade is imperfect, the cost of protectionism is prohibitive. Tariffs greatly increase the cost of imported goods, and it is the American consumer who ends up paying the higher costs. Moreover, one act of protectionism encourages another nation to retaliate so that any gain is cancelled out. For example, Spain imports three times as much from the U.S. as it exports. If its shoe sales to the U.S. were seriously curtailed, it could buy elsewhere--hurting American export industries. Trade restrictions ensure the survival of the least fit: businesses that cannot compete on their own in the world economy. This kind of coddling of inefficiency leads eventually to economic stagnation.

Restrictions also damage the societies that can least afford economic setbacks: the developing nations. Third World nations rely on industries which require little capital and which utilize their abundant manpower. Many of these developing nations are utterly dependent on the U.S. market for the sale of their exported goods.

The cause of free trade is helped by some give and take on both sides. In preference to trade barriers, the U.S. is trying to work out agreements with other nations to cut back exports that genuinely harm home industries. Such arrangements, based on cooperation instead of retaliation, represent something of a concession to protectionism, but they are sometimes necessary to avoid its worst excesses. Of course, a better way would be a mass and mutual dismemberment of all trade barriers, visible and invisible.

50. Which of the following is <u>not</u> an effect of following a protectionist policy?

A. economic self-sufficiency
B. fewer choices of consumer goods
C. higher prices for consumer goods
D. fewer jobs for domestic workers

51. Which of the following statements describes the author's point of view?

A. He opposes free trade.
B. He endorses internationalism.
C. He advocates trade barriers as long as they are not tariffs
D. He does not express an opinion on the subject of protectionism.

52. Which of the following statements best describes the U.S. government's policy on tariffs at the time this passage was written?

A. The government levied high import duties.
B. The government imposed low tariffs, but was leaning toward higher rates.
C. The government charged high tariffs to some countries and lower ones to others.
D. The tariff rate was high, but was moving to the lower rates of the 1920's.

Questions 53-56 relate to the following passage:

Our forefathers fought the Revolutionary War in order to gain their rights and freedom as individuals. But how were the rights of individuals to be guaranteed in the new nation? Some countries, like Great Britain, have unwritten constitutions. But the Founding Fathers decided that the rights of citizens must be written down in a document that should guarantee for all time a democratic form of government and preserve the basic rights of all free men. The United States has been governed within the limits set down in our Constitution for nearly 200 years. The United States Constitution stands today as the oldest written constitution in the world.

But how has the Constitution been able to last through all the changes that have occurred in the world since 1787? The Founding Fathers knew that times would change and that the Constitution must be made to apply to events in the future as well as in the present. Therefore, they made the document very flexible so that it could be reinterpreted by the coming generations as they saw fit. It is for this reason that the Constitution is just as significant and applicable to our lives today as it was when it was first written.

This flexibility of the Constitution presented, however, one major problem. Who would interpret the meaning of the Constitution? There was no provision within the document itself for the allocation of this power, and thus it was inevitable that disputes would arise among the three branches of government about which should have the final word on what the Constitution means.

In 1803, this dispute was settled by the case of Marbury vs. Madison. In this case, the Supreme Court established its right to interpret the meaning of the Constitution and to decide whether laws passed by the Congress and the President were in accord with the principles set down in the Constitution. This implied power of the Judicial Branch to rule on the constitutionality of laws is known as Judicial Review. It is one of the most important checks that the Judicial Branch has on the powers of the Legislative and Executive Branches. Today the Supreme Court stands as the foremost interpreter of the Constitution.

53. According to the passage, one difference between England and the United States is that:

A. England has no written constitution whereas the United States has one
B. the United States believes in the rights of individuals whereas England does not
C. the United States Constitution has lasted longer than England's
D. the United States has a President whereas England is governed by a monarch (a king or queen)

54. The United States Constitution has lasted for almost 200 years because:

A. it was written in such a way that it could deal with changing times
B. the Founding Fathers included everything in that it could possible happen either in the present or in the future
C. the world has remained pretty much the same as it was in 1787
D. there is no possible means of changing it

55. The power of the Supreme Court to interpret the meaning of the Constitution:

A. was a power given to the Supreme Court by the Constitution
B. was first established in 1803 as a result of an agreement among the three branches of the government
C. was first established in 1803 by the case of Marbury vs. Madison
D. was granted to the Supreme Court by an Act of Congress

56. Judicial Review refers to the Supreme Court's power to:

A. make the laws of the land
B. review the decisions of the lower courts in the Judicial Branch
C. rule on the constitutionality of laws passed by the Congress
D. censor the press where it criticizes government policy

Questions 57-59 relate to the following passage:

Sir Issac Newton formulated a third law to describe objects in motion. Newton's 3rd Law of Motion describes cases where one body exerts a force on another body. It states:

> "Whenever one body exerts a force on a second body, the second body exerts an equal force, in the opposite direction, on the first body."

Forces always occur in pairs.

The application of this law is easy to see when the masses of the two objects are nearly equal. When a man steps onto a dock from a small boat, the force he exerts on the boat causes him to move toward the dock. The boat also exerts a force on the man, and this force causes the boat to move away from the dock.

When the masses of the two objects are very different, it is more difficult to see the action and reaction forces. When a bullet is fired from a gun, the gun exerts a force on the much smaller bullet, causing it to speed out the muzzle. But the bullet also exerts an equal force on the gun. This is what causes a gun to "kick" when it is fired. The acceleration of the bullet is much greater because its mass is much smaller.

When the 3rd Law of Motion is stated in mathematical terms it is called the Law of Conservation of Momentum. Momentum is the mass of an object multiplied by its velocity. A 5-pound rock moving at 10 miles per hour has a momentum of 50 pounds per mile per hour. When two objects interact, they exert equal forces on one another, that is, the momentum of the first object is equal to the momentum of the second object.

This can be seen in the above example of the gun and the bullet. The fired bullet and the recoiling gun have equal momentums. The bullet has a small mass and a high velocity while the gun has a large mass and a slow velocity.

57. A 20-pound box sitting on a table pushes downward on the table with a force of 20 pounds. The table:

    A. pushes upward with the same force
    B. pushes upward with a force greater than 20 pounds
    C. pushes upward with a force of less than 20 pounds
    D. does not exert an upward force

58. A ball with a mass of 10 lbs. is moving at a velocity of 10 mph. A rock with a mass of 4 lbs. is moving at a velocity of 25 mph.

A. The momentum of the ball is greater than the momentum of the rock
B. The momentum of the rock is greater than the momentum of the ball
C. The momentum of the rock and the momentum of the ball are equal
D. Momentum cannot be computed from the information given

59. Two model railroad cars of unequal mass are held tightly together with a spring compressed between them. When they are released, the cars move along the track in opposite directions and:

A. the cars will travel equal distances
B. the momentum ofthe larger car will be greater than that of the smaller car
C. the momentums of the two cars will be equal
D. the velocities of the two cars will be the same

Questions 60-62 relate to the following passage:

When the nucleus of a fissionable atom such as uranium (with an atomic mass of 235) is bombarded by a neutron, the uranium nucleus captures the neutron and splits into fragments. One fragment usually forms the nucleus of a barium atom (with an atomic mass of 137); another fragment forms the nucleus of a krypton atom (with an atomic mass of 84). Three neutrons are also produced when the uranium nucleus splits in this fashion. If one of the three ejected neutrons is captured by another uranium atom with an atomic mass of 235, a second fission occurs. The products of this second fission liberate more neutrons, which can produce a third fission, and so on. A series of successive fissions is called a chain reaction.

If we add the mass of the uranium atom, 235, and the mass of one neutron, 1; we get a mass of 236. If we add the mass of the barium atom, 137, the mass of the krypton atom, 84, and the mass of the three neutrons that are produced, 3; we get a mass of 225. The difference in the sum of the two masses can be explained by the fact that the "lost" mass has been converted into energy. A very small loss in mass results in an enormous quantity of energy.

The rate at which uranium atoms will take part in a chain reaction depends on the amount of uranium present. If only a few fissionable atoms are present, most of the ejected neutrons will

not enter the nuclei of the other uranium 235 atoms. The chain reaction will progress slowly. This is the type of controlled reaction which is used to generate electricity.

But if the number of fissionable atoms is increased beyond the critical point, then almost all of the ejected neutrons will enter other fissionable atoms and cause them to split. When a critical mass is achieved, one neutron will trigger 1 fission, which in turn will trigger 3 fissions, which in turn will trigger 9, until all the atoms are split. The chain reaction occurs instantaneously and the result is a violent explosion. This is the type of nuclear reaction which is employed in atomic bombs.

60. A fissionable atom is one that can:

A. fuse to form a larger atom
B. increase the size of its nucleus
C. reduce the size of its nucleus
D. split into fragments

61. When fission occurs, the loss in mass is accounted for by:

A. the capture of a neutron
B. the formation of two atoms that have a larger atomic mass
C. the mass being converted into energy
D. none of the above

62. "Critical point" as it is used in line 1 of the last paragraph refers to the:

A. amount of fissionable material that will produce a reaction in many atoms at the same time
B. point at which a nuclear reaction occurs
C. resulting violent explosion
D. size of the uranium atom

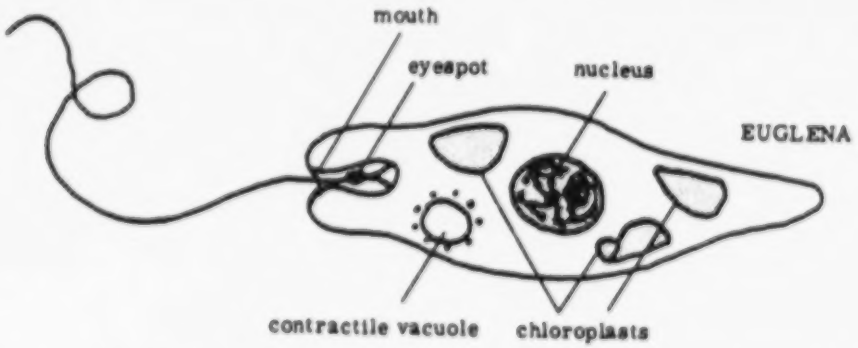
Questions 63-66 relate to the following passage:

Biologists have traditionally grouped all organisms as members of either the plant or animal kingdoms. While some scientists still follow this system of classification, developments like the electron microscope and the new knowledge about the chemical nature of life have caused many of them to adopt a new system. Under the newer system, the terms plant and animal are applied only to multi-cellular organisms.

One of the groups which are now thought different enough from either plants of animals to be recognized as a separate kingdom is made up of bacteria and blue-green algae. The monerans, as the members of this kingdom are called, are uni-

cellular organisms whose structure is somewhat simpler than other living cells. Monerans have something like a nucleus (called a nucleoid), but this structure is not clearly defined and it is not surrounded by a nuclear membrane. The cells of higher organisms contain organ-like structures called organelles. (Chloroplasts and centrioles are two examples.) These organelles are not present in moneran cells. Another difference is in cell walls. While all monerans have cell walls, these walls are chemically different from the cell walls found in plant cells.

A second newly recognized kingdom is made of unicellular organisms with a more complex cell structure. Organisms of this type are called protists. There are over 25,000 different species in this group. Some of them are fairly simple and some are so complex that it is difficult to believe that their bodies are made up only of one single cell. Some of them look and behave like small animals. Others are plant-like. Even more important, there are some which resemble <u>both</u> plants and animals.



The euglena is a protist of this type. Its body is a single cell which contains a well-defined nucleus. It propels itself through its watery environment with a whip-like tail. It can ingest bits of food through a mouth-like opening. It collects waste products and excess water in organelles called contractile vacuoles. These serve to excrete the unwanted substances through the cell membrane. It even has a small photoreceptor or eyespot, which it uses to guide itself toward sunlight. All of these characteristics are animal-like. But the euglena also has several plant-like characteristics. The most striking of these is the presence of chloroplasts. The chlorophyll in these organelles is used to produce glucose. The glucose that is not immediately metabolized for energy is converted to starch and stored in the cell until needed.

63. Which of the following statements is <u>not</u> true about protists?

A. They contain organelles
B. They exist in over 25,000 species
C. Their nuclei are enclosed in nuclear membranes
D. The more complex protists are multicellular

64. The structure in the euglena which specializes in excretion is:

A. the eyespot
B. the nucleus
C. the contractile vacuole
D. the mouth

65. Which of the following structures in the euglena is <u>not</u> animal-like?

A. the photoreceptor
B. the whip-like tail
C. the chloroplasts
D. the mouth

66. Which of the following does the euglena <u>not</u> metabolize for energy?

A. ingested food particles
B. glucose produced in the chloroplasts
C. food stored in the contractile vacuole
D. starch

Questions 67-70 relate to the following passage:

The lens is one of the most useful instruments which utilize the refraction of light. A lens usually consists of some transparent material, often glass, having a polished, curved surface. Lenses are used widely in telescopes, cameras, microscopes, and movie projectors, and they form an essential part of the human eye.

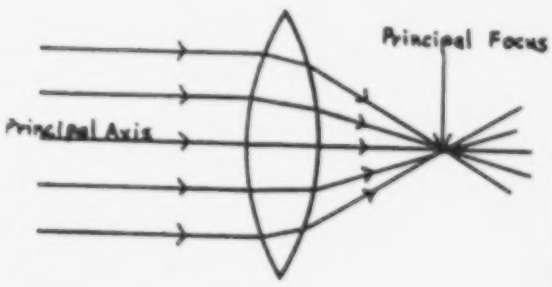


FIGURE A Convex Lens

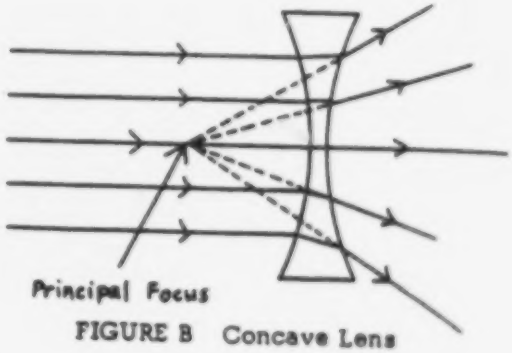


FIGURE B Concave Lens

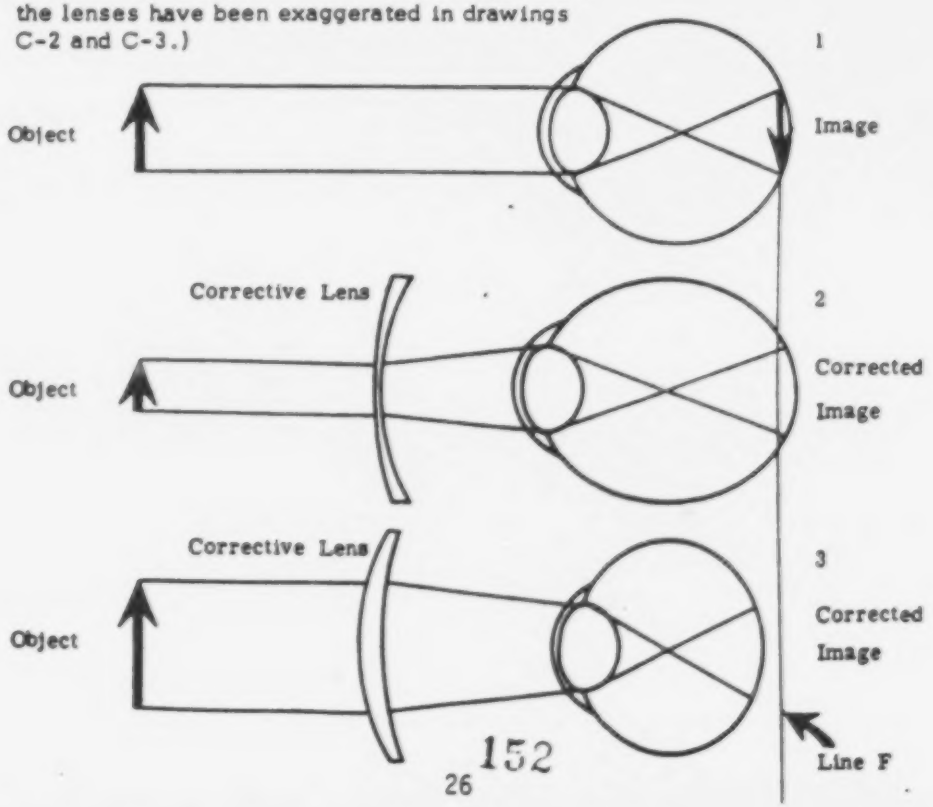
There are two general types of lenses. First, there is the convex or converging lens (see Figure A); the other is the concave or diverging lens (see Figure B). If rays of light enter the convex lens parallel to the principal axis, they are

refracted in such a way as to meet at one point, the principal focus, on the principal axis (Figure A). The rays converge at the principal focus point. The concave lens acts in the opposite manner. That is, as parallel rays enter a concave lens they diverge. Thus they do not meet at one central point. To find the principal focus of a concave lens it is necessary to extend the refracted rays back through the lens to a central point on the side of the lens where the light rays first entered (see Figure B - dotted lines). It can be seen from the drawing that the light rays from a concave lens do not actually meet at the principal focus point. Thus, this point is called a virtual focus. In the convex lens on the other hand, the rays actually do converge on a single point. Thus, here the principal focus is a real focus.

One important use of convex and concave lenses, with their respective abilities to converge and diverge light, is in eye glasses. In normal vision (see Figure C-1) light passes through the convex lens of the eye, goes through the principal focus in its center and casts a sharp image upside down on its back surface. This surface, called the retina, has light and color sensors which transfer the image along the optic nerve to the brain. The brain turns the image right side up again, so that everyone does not appear to walk on the ceiling.

A nearsighted person cannot see distant objects clearly. This is because the eye is too long. The point where the image would be sharply focused is in front of the retina. Figure C-2 illustrates how nearsightedness is corrected with diverging lens called a convexo-concave lens.

FIGURE C
(Both the eye shape and the corrective power of the lenses have been exaggerated in drawings C-2 and C-3.)



Line F shows where the image would be sharply focused if the corrective lens were not in place. By the time it reached the retina it would be out of focus and blurry.

In a farsighted person the problem is just the opposite. He cannot see close objects because the distance between the lens and the retina of the eye is too short. The point (see C-3, line F) where the image would come into sharp focus is behind the retina. Farsightedness is corrected by a converging lens called a concavo-convex lens.

67. A virtual focus:

A. is an imaginary focus point formed on the side of a concave lens where the light rays diverge
B. is an imaginary focus point formed on the side of a concave lens where the light rays first strike the lens
C. is the point where the light rays converge after passing through a concave lens
D. is the principal focus of the convex lens

68. According to diagram C, the lens in the human eye refracts light in much the same manner as:

A. any other diverging lens
B. a concave lens
C. convex lens
D. neither a convex nor a concave lens

69. Nearsightedness:

A. can be corrected by a converging lens
B. is an inability see close objects clearly
C. occurs when the image is focused behind the retina
D. occurs when the image is focused in front of the retina

70. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true of concavo-convex and convexo-concave lenses?

A. One corrects nearsightedness while the other corrects farsightedness.
B. One diverges light while the other converges it.
C. One has a real principal focus while the other has a virtual principal focus.
D. One refracts light while the other reflects it.

END OF TEST

ANSWER KEY
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.3: Advanced

Tier 1.3: Mastery Test 1

Subject Strand 1

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. E
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. C

Subject Strand 2

13. A
14. D
15. B
16. B
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. C
21. B
22. E

Subject Strand 3

23. D
24. E
25. A
26. C
27. A
28. D
29. A
30. A
31. C
32. B
33. C
34. D
35. A
36. C
37. C
38. A
39. A
40. D
41. D
42. B

Subject Strand 4

43. C
44. A
45. E
46. B
47. C
48. A
49. A
50. D
51. B
52. B
53. A
54. A
55. C
56. C

Subject Strand 5

57. A
58. C
59. C
60. D
61. C
62. B
63. D
64. C
65. C
66. C
67. B
68. C
69. D
70. D

TIER MASTERY TEST

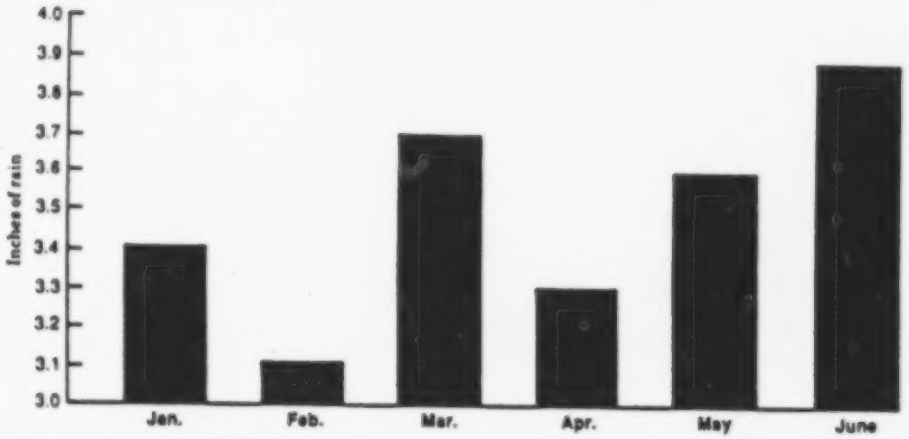
Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.3: Advanced

Tier 1.3: MASTERY TEST 2

Section 1.

Use this bar graph for questions 1 and 2.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL FOR 6 MONTHS



Source: Developing Skills

average monthly rainfall for the six-month period	3.7

1. The average rainfall for the six-month period:

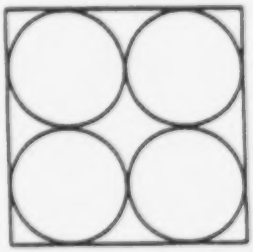
   A. is greater than 3.7 inches
   B. is less than 3.7 inches
   C. is 3.7 inches
   D. cannot be determined from the information given

2. The difference in inches of average monthly rainfall between the least and greatest monthly rainfalls was:

   A. greater than 0.7 inches
   B. less than 0.7 inches
   C. 0.7 inches
   D. cannot be determined from the information given

Use this diagram for questions 3 and 4.

Four equal circles are drawn tangent to the sides of the square and to each other, as shown. The radius of each circle is r.



3. The area of the square not within the circles equals:

   A. $12r^2$

   B. $4\pi r^2$

   C. $(16 - 4\pi)r^2$

   D. $16 - 4\pi r^2$

4. $\dfrac{x^2 - x}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \dfrac{x - 1}{x^2 + \ }$ for

   A. all real x

   B. $x \neq 0$

   C. $x \neq 1$

   D. $x \neq \pm 1$

Use this table for question 5.

Community hospital utilization and expenses, by age group, fiscal years 1969-72

Item	Fiscal year amounts				Percentage change from preceding year		
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Number of admissions (in thousands)	38,027	39,347	39,313	39,706	4.4	3.6	1.3
Under age 65	32,122	33,110	33,966	34,071	4.5	3.7	0.4
Aged 65 and over	5,904	6,137	6,346	6,635	3.9	3.4	4.6
Number of patient days (in thousands)	227,633	231,643	234,413	233,893	1.8	1.2	-0.6
Under age 65	149,585	153,070	155,675	153,587	2.3	1.6	-1.2
Aged 65 and over	78,048	78,573	78,938	79,305	0.7	0.5	0.5
Average length of stay (days)	8.13	7.92	7.73	7.58	-2.4	-2.4	-2.0
Under age 65	6.76	6.63	6.49	6.38	-2.1	-2.0	-1.7
Aged 65 and over	13.22	12.80	12.44	11.95	-3.2	-2.8	-3.9
Total expenses (in millions)	$15,965	$18,693	$21,416	$23,935	17.1	14.6	11.7
Expenses per patient day	$70.13	$80.70	$91.37	$102.73	15.1	13.2	12.4

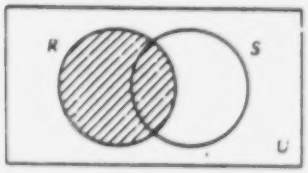
Source: Social Security Bulletin, May 1973, p. 12.

5. The percentage increase in expenses per patient day from 1970 to 1971 was:

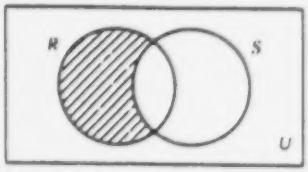
   A. over 15%
   B. less than 12%
   C. between 13% and 14%
   D. between 12% and 13%

6. $R - S = \{x : x \in R, x \notin S\}$. The Venn diagram for $R - S$ is

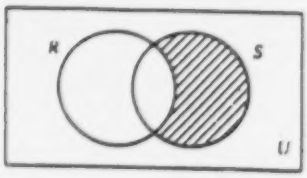
A.



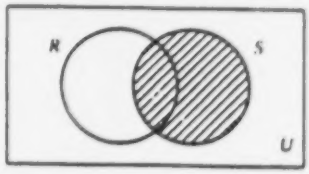
B.



C.



D.



7. The set satisfying the inequality $|x| < 2$ is:

   A. $\{x : -2 < x < 2\}$

   B. $\{x : -2 \leq x \leq 2\}$

   C. $\{x : x < -2 \text{ or } x > 2\}$

   D. $\{x : \emptyset < x < 2\}$

8. Which of the following sets is not infinite?

   A. the set of multiples of 3
   B. the set of prime numbers
   C. the set of subsets of the set $\{1,2,3,\ldots,100\}$
   D. the set of integers less than -100

9. The negation of "every college graduate has studied geometry" is:

   A. some college graduates have not studied geometry
   B. no college graduate has studied geometry
   C. geometry is not necessary for graduation from college
   D. if a person has studied geometry then he is not a college graduate

10. Which of the laws below holds for real numbers?

   A. division is commutative
   B. subtraction is associative
   C. $(a + b) \div c = (a \div c) + (b \div c)$
   D. $a - b = b - a$

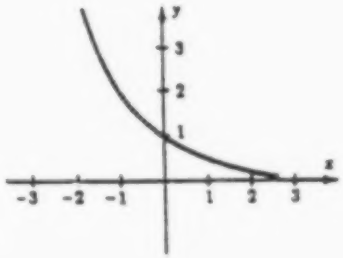
11. The graph is for the function $y = f(x) =$

   A. 2^x

   B. 2^{-x}

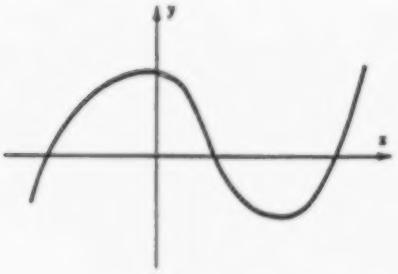
   C. $\log_2 x$

   D. 3^{-x}

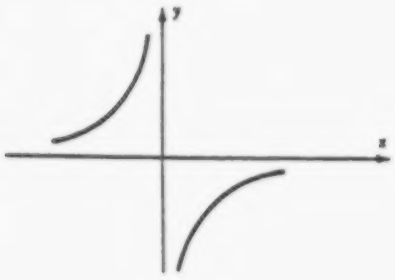


12. Which graph below is not that of a function $y = f(x)$?

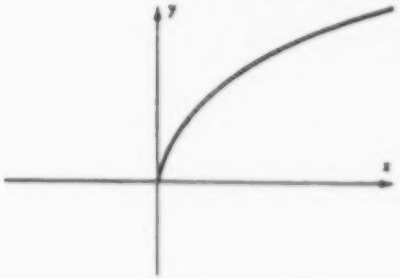
(A)



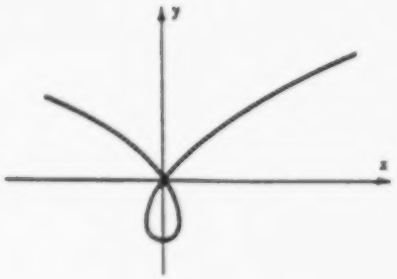
(B)



(C)



(D)



13. The probability that Ms. Corn watches certain TV shows is as follows:

The Lovers	Ø.29
The Killers	Ø.34
The Ticklers	Ø.12

If they are all shown at the same time, then the probability that she watches none of these shows is:

A. $(1 - Ø.29) + (1 - Ø.34) = (1 - Ø.12)$
B. $1 - (Ø.29)(Ø.34)(Ø.12)$
C. $1 - (Ø.29 + Ø.34 + Ø.12)$
D. $1 - Ø.29 + Ø.34 + Ø.12$

14. If $i = \sqrt{-1}$, then $(1 + i)(1 - i) =$

A. 2
B. Ø
C. 2i
D. -2i

Section 2.

15. The Impressionists were least concerned with:

    A. the effects of light
    B. informal treatment of subject matter
    C. painting out-of-doors
    D. interpenetration of forms
    E. broken application of color

16. The man who, practically single-handedly, unified the ballet and founded French opera was:

    A. Lully
    B. Glinka
    C. Gluck
    D. Massenet
    E. Offenbach

17. The release of emotions and the attaining of tranquility therefrom in the theater is called:

    A. pyramidal plot structure
    B. the author's use of hubris
    C. the audience escaping dull lives by identifying with kings, aristocrats, and famous people
    D. empathy
    E. catharsis

18. The difference between sonata and sonata-allegro is:

    A. the sonata is more contrapuntal
    B. the sonata is more homophonic
    C. one is faster than the other
    D. the sonata is a broad form which may contain movements in the sonata-allegro form
    E. the sonata - allegro form preceded the sonata

Questions 19-21 are based on the following quotation:

"All nature is but Art, unknown to thee;
All Chance, Direction, which thou canst not see;
All Discord, Harmony not understood;
All partial Evil, universal Good:
And, spite of Pride, in erring Reason's spite,
One truth is clear, **Whatever is, is Right.**"

19. The preceding lines are from:

A. Yeats' "Sailing to Byzantium"
B. Tennyson's "In Memoriam"
C. Whitman's "Song of Myself"
D. Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality"
E. Pope's "Essay on Man"

20. The verse form is the:

A. sestina
B. ballad
C. heroic couplet
D. sonnet
E. haiku

21. The meter is:

A. iambic pentameter
B. trochaic dimeter
C. anapestic tetrameter
D. iambic tetrameter
E. trochaic pentameter

22. King Alfred the Great of England (849-901) is noted for all of the following except:

A. translating Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy
B. translating Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People into English
C. the consolidation and continuation of The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles
D. establishing English prose literature at a time when most of the other European countries were just producing their first works in verse
E. establishing English poetic literature at a time when most of the other European countries were just producing their first works in prose

23. Rachmaninoff was a pianist-composer of the:

A. 16th century
B. 17th century
C. 18th century
D. 19th century
E. 20th century

24. The author of Portrait of a Lady, Daisy Miller, and The Turn of the Screw was:

A. James Fenimore Cooper
B. Jack London
C. William Dean Howells
D. Upton Sinclair
E. Henry James

25. The text of one of Haydn's greatest cantatas comes from Genesis and Milton's Paradise Lost. Its title is:

A. Jesus and Lucifer
B. Exodus
C. The Victory of Jeremiah
D. The Creation
E. The Three Temptations

26. A term used to describe choral music without instrumental accompaniment is:

A. cantilena
B. a cappella
C. enharmonic
D. appoggiatura
E. oratorio

27. The first spoken line by Hamlet in the play is an aside: "A little more than kin, and less than kind." By this line, he indicates that:

A. he already suspects Claudius of some sort of duplicity
B. he already knows that Claudius has killed his father
C. he already has designs on the throne
D. he is already plotting revenge
E. since he is not related by blood to Claudius, he intends his remark to be interpreted as madness

28. Vincent van Gogh

A. faithfully followed the Impressionist techniques
B. felt that Impressionism did not allow the artist enough freedom to express his inner feelings
C. believed the artist must paint only what he could see, not what appeared, in the mind
D. founded the movement in art called "abstract art"
E. led seventeenth-century art back to natural forms of realism

Section 3.

Directions: For questions 29-32, choose the version of the underlined sentence or part of the sentence that not only has the same or nearly the same meaning as the original but follows the requirements of standard written English.

29. My old dog Fanny who is out there lying in the sun has served me well for the past twelve years.

A. Fanny, lying out there in the sun,
B. Fanny that foolishly is not lying in the sun
C. Fanny, on the alert out there in the sun,
D. Fanny, working hard for his daily cookie treats
E. Fanny whom we found out in the bright sun of noon

30. Bill and John started on their hike this morning; we hope they can walk the twenty miles without stopping.

A. Starting on their hike this morning, we hope Bill and John can walk the twenty miles without stopping.
B. Bill's and John's hike this morning is twenty miles long, without stopping they should make it.
C. A twenty-mile hike without stopping is a difficult feat for them to accomplish this morning.
D. When Bill and John started their twenty-mile hike this morning, we wished they could make it without stopping.
E. A non-stop twenty-mile hike is difficult so that we hope Bill and John can make it.

31. Grandfather's hearing has been gradually degenerating, but no one in the family can persuade him to buy an electronic aid.

A. Grandfather's hearing having been gradually degenerating,
B. Because Grandfather's hearing has been gradually getting worse,
C. Even though Grandfather's hearing has been gradually getting poorer,
D. Grandfather's hearing, gradually degenerating, but
E. Gradually getting poorer, Grandfather's hearing, but

32. Young people are often tempted to disobey their parents, especially when something that may not be right is concerned.

A. something which cops and others might possibly say is against the law
B. anything which could be reasonably called a law violation
C. an activity which some pig has set them up for
D. some possibly illegal activity
E. an illegal activity called upon

Directions: For questions 33 and 34, select the answer that, when inserted in the blank in the original sentence, produces the best sentence.

33. Within twelve months, the number of aircraft hijackings was reduced to zero after _____ at US airports.

A. the installation of special security devices
B. building vast numbers of X-ray scanners
C. the increase in the appropriate number of police
D. the resistance of air passengers
E. checking all those boarded flights

34. Western Union has always functioned as a public utility and has been _____ state utility commissions.

A. superintended by
B. under the careful watchfulness of
C. closely under the watch of
D. regulated by
E. supervised by

Directions: For question 35 select the answer or completion which best fits the statement.

35. The senior said, "Watching television or attending a movie always relaxes me the night before an examination. After a night enjoying these pleasures, I don't care whether I pass or fail."

Within this statement, the senior demonstrates that:

A. he finds television and movies a poor substitute for studying
B. he is not really interested in succeeding in school
C. he wants to work hard in school
D. he finds studying a relief from television and the movies
E. he wishes he could be more motivated to study harder

Questions 36 and 37 are based on the following passage:

The district attorney ordered all off-track betting parlors to close immediately. A survey of four of these parlors, the official revealed, showed that they were owned by members of an organized crime syndicate, and he concluded that the other 143 parlors were also controlled by the same group.

36. The district attorney

A. was acting within the law to close the betting parlors
B. closed all the betting parlors on the basis of accurate information
C. was only trying to impress the governor with his anti-crime program
D. made a decision based upon insufficient evidence
E. is planning to run for governor next year

37. The conclusion of the district attorney was that

A. the off-track betting parlors were taking too much money away from race tracks in the area
B. his chances for promotion would be improved if he could get a big case onto the front pages
C. all off-track betting parlors are controlled by the organized crime syndicate
D. working hard for convictions would make his reputation better
E. the governor would praise him for his anti-crime activities

Directions: In questions 38-40, two underlined sentences are followed by a question or statement about them. Choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement.

38. Eric is a very methodical person.
He cannot remember to take his car into the shop for regular servicing.

Sentence two

A. affirms the idea in sentence one
B. introduces an abstract idea
C. makes a comparison
D. is emotional rather than realistic
E. is an exception

39. No one born in Alaska has ever been elected president of the United States.
Ohio and Virginia produced several United States presidents.

In these sentences, the objects are organized

A. according to their age
B. according to their quality
C. by their geographical locations
D. by their religions
E. according to their political persuasion

40. Food prices went up at least 25% in 1978.
Coffee is cheaper in 1978 than it was in 1977.

Sentence two

A. provides an exception
B. gives a cause
C. demonstrates an effect
D. makes a comparison
E. gives an effect

Questions 41 and 42 are based on the following passage:

[1]For several years, films like Grease, Star Wars, Saturday Night Fever, and Jaws have made millions of dollars for their producers. [2]Other films imitating these massive films have also been made, producers hoping that their efforts will also strike box office gold. [3]With all of this activity, the stocks of various motion picture companies have risen dramatically in price. [4]When stock market analysts note such a trend, they recommend that their clients purchase these stock immediately, thus driving the prices even higher. [5]Many small investors have

seen dividend increases and are satisfied with the results of their investments, although many of them have not seen the films which created their increased income. [6]Where the whole thing will end, no one knows for sure, but some producers are laughing all the way to the bank.

41. What should be done with sentence 2?

A. It should be joined with sentence 1 with, "and".
B. It should be the opening sentence of the passage.
C. It should be placed after sentence 5.
D. It should be omitted.
E. The words "Other films" should be omitted, and it should be joined to sentence 1 with "however".

42. In sentence 4, the last part of the sentence beginning "immediately, thus" could be rewritten. Which of the following is the correct new version of the sentence?

A. immediately, thus drive the prices even higher.
B. immediately, and the prices are driven even higher.
C. immediately; therefore driving the prices even higher.
D. immediately, and therefore driving the prices even higher.
E. immediately. Thus driving the prices even higher.

Section 4.

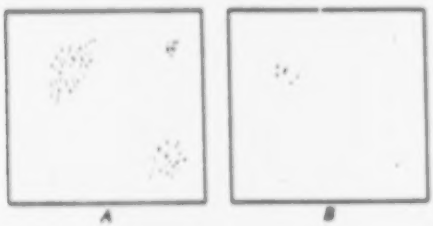
43. Which of the following migrations involved the most people?

A. Norsemen into Britain in the 9th and 10th centuries
B. English into North America in the 17th century
C. Blacks from Africa into the Western Hemisphere in the 17th and 18th centuries
D. Spaniards into Mexico in the 16th century
E. Asiatics into Hawaii in the 19th century

44. One of the following countries which had been sending large numbers of immigrants to the United States (in the period from 1890 to the mid-1920s) was given a relatively low quota of immigrants by legislation passed in 1924 in the United States. Which one?

A. Great Britain
B. China
C. Japan
D. Germany
E. Italy

45.



If each dot in A represents five hundred refrigerators in a county and each dot in B one drug store in the same county, which of the following statements are likely to be correct?

I. There may be a factor underlying the spatial distribution of refrigerators that also underlies the spatial distribution of drug stores.

II. Refrigerators and drug stores are similarly distributed in the county, but refrigerators are in greater quantity.

III. There are at least four population concentrations in the county.

IV. The county is mountainous.

A. I and III only
B. II and IV only
C. I, II, and III only
D. II, III, and IV only
E. I only

46. The Boxer Rebellion in China was:

A. an effort to overthrow the rule of the Manchu emperor
B. a revolt against the Japanese rule in Korea
C. an attack upon foreigners in China
D. the revolution which established the Chinese Republic
E. a fight to establish Confucianism

47. The sociologist who was concerned with what he called "mechanical" vs. "organic" solidarity and also wrote about "anomie" was:

A. Emile Durkheim
B. C. Wright Mills
C. Robert Merton
D. Louis Wirth
E. Pitirim Sorokin

48. Apes and other primates cannot be taught to use highly complex language because:

A. they are without the biological apparatus of speech
B. they are without the ability to learn from communications directed toward them
C. they have little mental ability to store or transmit highly abstract ideas
D. all of the above
E. none of the above

49. Which of the following American political figures was unpopular with the Democratic followers of Jefferson?

A. Hamilton Fish
B. John Jay
C. John Quincy Adams
D. James Madison
E. Patrick Henry

50. Dialectical materialism (Marxism) bases a theory of social change on

A. the struggle of ideas
B. free will in history
C. the struggle of economic classes
D. the cooperation of worker and owner
E. the religious impulse to communal spirit

51. The Meiji Restoration in Japan (1867-68) was

A. an effort to cut all ties with the West and go back to ancient Japanese ways
B. the beginning of Japan's modernization
C. the capture of Formosa by Japan
D. the overthrow of the Japanese Emperor
E. the reestablishment of power of the shogunate

52. Which of the following pairs are examples of ascribed status?

A. age and kinship
B. sex and kinship
C. age and sex
D. all of the above
E. none of the above

Questions 53 and 54 relate to the following cost-price situation for firm A in a highly competitive industry:

UNITS PRODUCED	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL COSTS PER UNIT	MARGINAL COST PER UNIT	TOTAL REVENUE PER UNIT	MARGINAL REVENUE PER UNIT
10,000	$6.00	$17.00	$ 4.00	$6.00	$6.00
30,000	6.00	8.33	4.00	6.00	6.00
50,000	6.00	7.40	6.00	6.00	6.00
60,000	6.00	7.25	6.50	6.00	6.00
70,000	6.00	8.00	12.50	6.00	6.00

53. Firm A will produce a number of units closer to which of the following figures?

A. 10,000
B. 30,000
C. 50,000
D. 60,000
E. 70,000

54. If firm A were in a monopolistic situation, or a partly monopolistic situation, the figures for

A. marginal costs per unit would change
B. total costs per unit would change
C. all columns would stay the same
D. price per unit would change and thus the revenue figures
E. the number of units produced would increase

55. Human sexual behavior is expressed and controlled primarily by

A. instinct
B. drives
C. internalized learning
D. rational calculation
E. laws

56. The Syllabus of Errors in the 19th century was

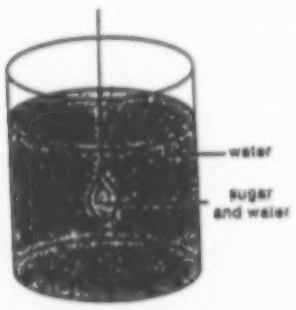
A. a Marxist attack upon the existing society
B. a list of what Pope Pius IX said were errors in modern thinking
C. a work by Thomas Huxley setting forth the errors of the old biology
D. August Comte's attack upon the errors of traditional social philosphy
E. a syllabus which recounted the virtues of British colonial rules

SECTION 5

57. The light reactions of photosynthesis are those in which

A. radiant energy is synthesized into organic materials
B. radiant energy is stored
C. carbon dioxide is absorbed
D. radiant energy is changed to chemical energy
E. sugar is formed and oxygen is released

Question 58 relates to the following diagram:



58. If water and sugar solutions are separated by a cellophane membrane; if the cellophane membrane is permeable to water molecules and impermeable to sugar molecules; and if temperature is constant; then,

A. the bag will shrink
B. the addition of sugar to the water in the container will cause the turgidity of the bag to increase
C. diffusion does not occur
D. water molecules diffuse into the bag because there is a greater concentration of water outside than inside the bag
E. there is a net movement of water molecules out of the cellophane bag

59. Floods and fires repeatedly destroyed all life on earth, but acts of special creation repopulated the earth: this doctrine was called

A. catastrophism
B. adaptation
C. uniformitarianism
D. natural selection
E. Lamarckianism

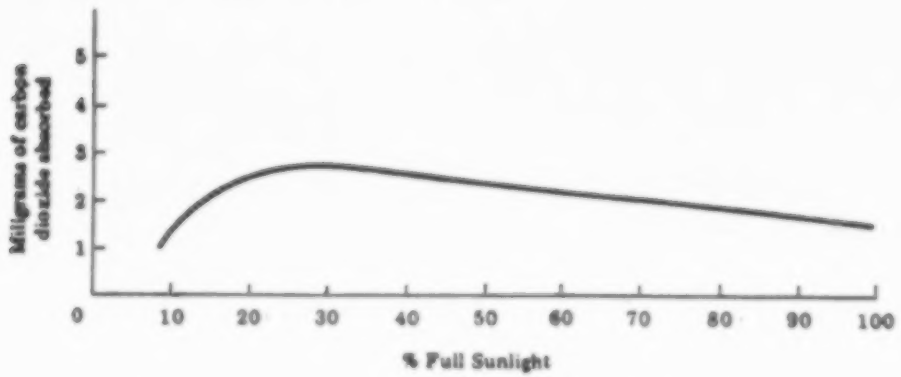
60. Aristotle's greatest contribution to science has been the

A. theory of the four humors
B. scientific method
C. theory of evolution
D. study of anatomy and medicine
E. atomic theory

61. In respect to diploid cells,

(A) there is one of each kind of chromosome
(B) cytokinesis invariably follows karyokinesis
(C) the cell plate maintains continuous separation of homologs
(D) chromosomes exist in pairs
(E) one chromosome of a pair is always dominant, the other recessive

Question 62 refers to the following graph.



The graph represents the relationship between the rate of photosynthesis (expressed as milligrams of carbon dioxide absorbed per 0.5 square meters of leaf area per hour) and light intensity (expressed as percentages of full sunlight) for woodland ferns.

62. Under the conditions noted above, one may conclude that

A. ferns use the most sunlight at 100% full sunlight
B. photosynthesis decreases dry weight
C. optimum light intensity for ferns is 30-40% full sunlight
D. photosynthesis increases dry weight
E. equal increases in light intensity throughout the range of 0-100% of full sunlight bring about equal increases in the rate of photosynthesis for ferns

63. Insofar as the earth's atmosphere is concerned, without supplemental oxygen man is restricted to the

A. ionosphere
B. exosphere
C. troposphere
D. stratopause
E. stratosphere

64. The accumulated sediment deposited outward from the mouth of a stream forms

A. a sand bar
B. a flood plain
C. a delta
D. an alluvial fan
E. an oxbow

65. In reference to light or sound waves, the Doppler effect occurs when

A. the source and receiver are in motion relative to one another
B. waves are of unequal length
C. waves are parallel
D. the source and the receiver are stationary
E. temperature increases

66. The maintenance of acid-base balance is accomplished by chemical substances called

A. ionizers
B. polarizers
C. buffers
D. neutralizers
E. catalysts

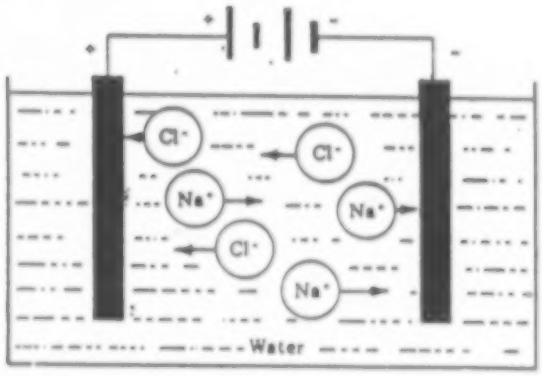
67. Which produces hydrogen gas when interacting with metals?

A. salts
B. acids
C. bases
D. oxides
E. hydroxides

68. One class of organic compounds constitutes the building blocks of proteins and is characterized by possessing

A. a carboxyl group only
B. an NH_2 group in addition to a carboxyl group
C. hydrocarbons
D. an alkyl group
E. esters

Question 69 refers to the following diagram.



69. One may conclude that

A. the solution will not conduct current
B. only sodium ions conduct current
C. only chlorine ions conduct current
D. the closed circuit illustrated results in neutrality
E. when ions are present they are attracted to electrodes having opposite electrical charges

70. When a rifle is fired, the reaction to the force which propels the bullet from the rifle barrel is in accordance with Newton's third law of motion, which states

A. force is directly proportional to mass times acceleration
B. force is indirectly proportional to mass time acceleration
C. momentum equals mass times velocity
D. velocity equals momentum times mass
E. to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction

ANSWER KEY

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 1: Academic Competencies
Tier 1.3: Advanced

Tier 1.3: MASTERY TEST 2

Subject Strand 1	Subject Strand 3	Subject Strand 5
1. B	29. A	57. D
2. A	30. D	58. D
3. C	31. C	59. A
4. B	32. D	60. B
5. C	33. A	61. D
6. B	34. D	62. C
7. A	35. B	63. C
8. C	36. D	64. C
9. A	37. C	65. A
10. C	38. E	66. C
11. B	39. C	67. B
12. D	40. A	68. B
13. C	41. D	69. E
14. A	42. B	70. E

Subject Strand 2	Subject Strand 4
15. D	43. C
16. A	44. E
17. E	45. C
18. D	46. C
19. E	47. A
20. C	48. C
21. A	49. B
22. E	50. C
23. E	51. B
24. E	52. D
25. D	53. C
26. B	54. D
27. A	55. C
28. B	56. C

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.1: Basic

Tier 2.1: MASTERY TEST 1.

In questions 1-3, mark A if statement is true, B if statement is false.

1. Taxi driving is a job in the Public Service career cluster.

   A) true
   B) false

2. A high school education is usually the only requirement to get a clerical job.

   A) true
   B) false

3. You need special training and a license to work as a barber or hairdresser.

   A) true
   B) false

In questions 4 and 5, interests, abilities, or hobbies are listed for each person followed by some possible careers. Pick the career that you think best suits each person.

4. Barry

   ...likes his science class best
   ...plans to go to college after high school
   ...likes fancy gadgets

   A) teacher
   B) store clerk
   C) lab technician

5. Nicky

...likes to fix things
...likes to work with tools
...can figure out puzzles

A) cook
B) taxi driver
C) auto mechanic

6. What do most people need before starting a job?

A) college degree
B) social security card
C) driver's license

7. Which of the following are advantages of a private employment agency?

A) many openings for the unskilled; saves time
B) many job openings; provides training
C) saves time; prepares you for interview

8. Where can you look for the largest number of job listings?

A) bulletin boards
B) newspaper ads
C) family or friends

Question 9 is based on this "Help Wanted" ad, which appeared in Sunday's newspaper.

STK CLK. PT to $5 K, 20 hrs/wk, eves.
HS grad + min 2 yr exp. No calls.
See Ms. Romano 9-5 T-Th.
Ace Hardware, 300 Main Street.

9. On this job you would:

A) need 2 years of high school
B) work nights
C) be paid $5.00 an hour

Question 10 is based on this "Help Wanted" ad.

SEC/RECEPT. Top $ for 55+ WPM,
lang. skills and plsnt voice
Sal. neg. Full med. bnf & vac.
No fee. Call Jobs for All,
333-7000. EOE

10. Which of the following is not mentioned in this ad?

A) annual salary review
B) health plan
C) paid vacation time

11. Susan dropped out of school in the 10th grade. What is the highest grade she completed?

A) 7th grade
B) 10th grade
C) 9th grade

12. The word "Position" on an application form means:

A) a job; work you did
B) a boss
C) a company you worked for

13. Which sentence is true about how you should dress for a job interview?

A) Your clothes should be fancy.
B) You should always wear a hat.
C) Your clothes should be neat and simple.

14. What should you do first in a job interview?

A) sit down
B) shake hands
C) ask about the pay

Question 15 is about this ad.

STOCK CLERK. F/T. $4./hr
Call Jones Co. 836-5197.

15. What should Mike do <u>first</u> to apply for this job?

A) call for an interview
B) write a letter
C) go to the Jones Company

16. Chuck is new on the job. A coworker named Joe tells him that it is O.K. to a to leave work early because everybody does. What should Chuck do?

A) leave work early with Joe
B) tell the boss what Joe said
C) stay at work until it is time to leave

17. Gina's boss made fun of her work in front of other workers. What should she do?

A) Quit at once
B) Talk to her boss alone
C) Keep quiet

18. Why is a <u>group</u> health plan a good deal?

A) it can save you money on a health plan
B) everybody at work has the same doctor
C) it is always free

19. All of these workers earn $200 a week. Who will take home the biggest paycheck on payday?

A) Susan who is single
B) David who has a wife
C) Bob who has a wife and two children

$9200	20.70			112.70	6.59	15.78	8.50		81.83	3/31
REGULAR	OVER-TIME			GROSS PAY	F.I.C.A.	WITH-HOLDING TAX	INS.		NET PAY	PERIOD ENDING

PAY STATEMENT - DETACH AND RETAIN

20. Pat Barber's pay statement from March 31 is shown above. In which space would you look to see how much Pat made before deductions?

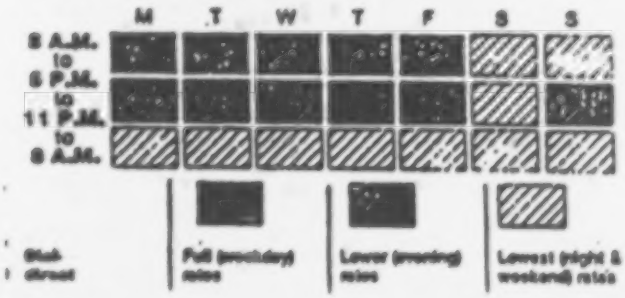
A) Regular
B) Net Pay
C) Gross Pay

21. Joe gets up at 7:30 for work on most days. Today, Joe's boss wants him to be 20 minutes early. What time should Joe get up today?

A) 7:00
B) 7:10
C) 7:50

Look at this chart to answer Question 22:

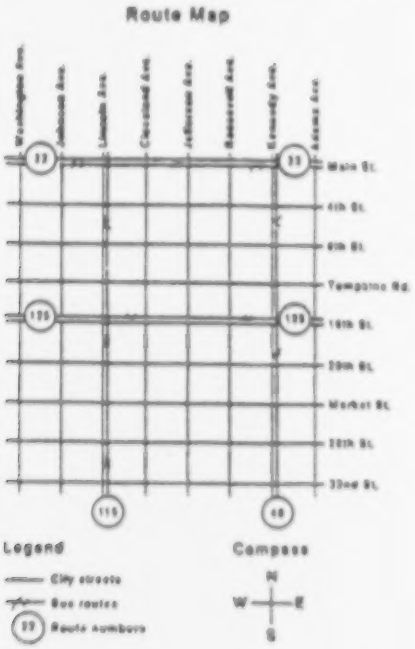
Additional savings apply evenings/holidays, nights and weekends (see "Holiday Rates" below for specific holidays and time periods).



22. Anne wants to call Bob long distance. Anne knows that Bob always stays up very late. What is the best time for her to call for the least amount of money?

A) Sunday night at 10:00
B) Sunday night at 11:30
C) Tuesday night at 6:30

Look at this bus route map to answer Question 23:



23. Look at the route map. Which bus follows Main Street?

A) 115
B) 48
C) 22

24. About how much should Andy spend for housing?

A) 1/4 of what he makes a month
B) 1/2 of what he makes a month
C) $200

25. Bill sees an add for an apartment. It says:

$170 1 bedroom, stv/frig, util. incl.
Fee agent 828-2870

What will Bill have to pay for besides the rent?

A) his heat
B) the last month's rent in advance
C) the rental agent's fee

26. You buy $5.53 worth of food. Your change from $10.00 will be:

A) four $1 bills, one quarter, two dimes, two pennies
B) five $1 bills, one quarter, two dimes, two pennies
C) four $1 bills, three dimes, one nickel, and two pennies

27. You go to a fast food restaurant. You have $2.50. You want to buy a hamburger, soft drink, and fries. What is the most you can buy?

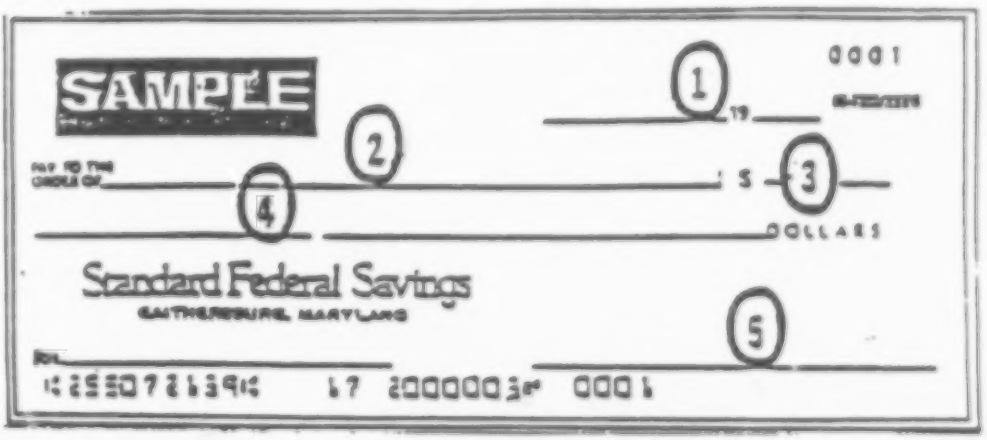
Hamburger		$1.39
French Fries	regular	.59
	large	.75
Soft Drinks	small	.50
	large	.70

A) hamburger, regular fries, small drink
B) hamburger, large fries, small drink
C) hamburger, regular fries, large drink

28. A budget:

A) should compare what you expected to spend against what you really spent.
B) should record only items worth $10.00 or above.
C) should be raised if you spend more than you plan to.

Look at this check to answer Question 29:



29. What can the numbers that are now printed on this check tell you?

A) How much money you have left
B) How much money you are paying out
C) The number of your account and of this check

30. If you do not make your credit payments on time:

A) your purchases may be taken away from you
B) you may be sent to jail
C) you must take out a loan to pay for them

31. What are the four basic food groups?

A) starches, sugar, fats, and oils
B) meat, cereal, fruits and vegetables, milk and cheese
C) meat, egss, fish, vegetables

32. What do you call taking care of small health problems before they become big health problems?

A) preventive health care
B) trouble-shooting
C) master medical health care

33. Ann burned her arm badly. Thelma called an ambulance. What should Thelma do while waiting for the ambulance?

A) cover the burn with a very clean cloth and treat Ann for shock.
B) wash the burn with soap and water.
C) rub butter on the burn.

34. Who can become an alcoholic?

A) only adults
B) only men
C) anyone

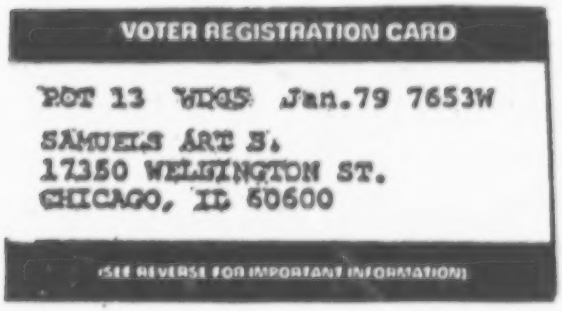
35. Maria and Matt just got married. They don't want to have children for two years. How can they do this?

A) go to a doctor or clinic and have an abortion
B) go to a doctor or clinic and learn about birth control
C) go to a doctor or clinic once a month for exercise

36. How old must you be to vote in a national election?

A) 18 or older
B) 21 or older
C) 25 or older

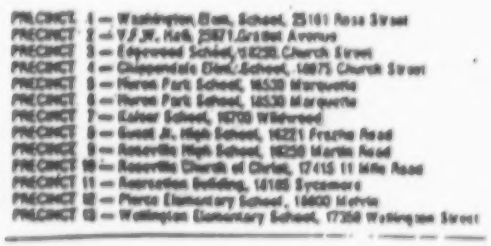
Look at this voter registration card to answer Question 37:


VOTER REGISTRATION CARD

PCT 13 WKGS Jan.79 7653W

SAMUELS ART S.
17350 WELLINGTON ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60600

(SEE REVERSE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION)


PRECINCT 1 — Washington Elem. School, 25101 Rose Street
PRECINCT 2 — V.F.W. Hall, 25871 Grisbee Avenue
PRECINCT 3 — Edgewood School, 16230 Church Street
PRECINCT 4 — Chippendale Elem. School, 14875 Church Street
PRECINCT 5 — Morse Park School, 16530 Marquette
PRECINCT 6 — Morse Park School, 16530 Marquette
PRECINCT 7 — Luther School, 16700 Wildwood
PRECINCT 8 — Sweet Jr. High School, 16221 Fresno Road
PRECINCT 9 — Roseville High School, 16250 Martin Road
PRECINCT 10 — Roseville Church of Christ, 17415 11 Mile Road
PRECINCT 11 — Recreation Building, 16185 Sycamore
PRECINCT 12 — Pierce Elementary School, 16600 Melvin
PRECINCT 13 — Wellington Elementary School, 17350 Wellington Street

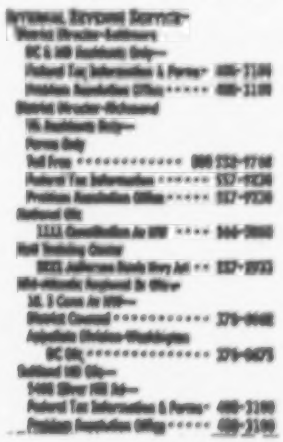
37. Where must Mr. Samuels go to vote?

A) Washington Elementary School
B) Kaiser School
C) Wellington Elementary School

38. Who must get a social security number?

A) only people with full time jobs
B) only people who are out of school
C) everyone who works.

Look at this directory to answer Question 39:


INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
District Director-Baltimore
IRC & IRS Assistants Only—
Federal Tax Information & Forms• 488-3100
Problem Resolution Office••••• 488-1100
District Director-Richmond
IRS Assistants Only—
Forms Only
Toll Free •••••••••••••• 800 552-9768
Federal Tax Information ••••••• 557-9230
Problem Resolution Office••••• 557-9230
Regional Office
1111 Constitution Ave NW •••• 566-2000
Math Technical Center
8001 Andersen Roads Hwy Apt •• 557-3933
Non-electronic Keyboard Dr Office
IRS, 2 Cons Ave NW—
District Counsel •••••••••••• 376-0062
Appellate Division-Washington
IRC 20[illegible] •••••••••••••• 376-0075
Suitland MD Bldg—
5400 Silver Hill Rd—
Federal Tax Information & Forms• 488-3100
Problem Resolution Office••••• 488-3100

39. Amy lives in Silver Spring, Maryland. What number can she call to get help in filling out her tax return?

A) 488-3100
B) 800/552-9768
C) 376-0062

40. When can a person be denied unemployment benefits?

A) if they left a job for no good reason
B) if they were fired for misconduct on the job
C) both of these

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.1: Basic

Tier 2.1: MASTERY TEST 2.

In questions 1-3, MARK A if the statement is true, B if it is false.

1. A job family is a group of people who all work at the same place.

   A) true
   B) false

2. To get a job in a hospital, you have to go to medical school or nursing school

   A) true
   B) false

3. A vocational counselor can give you a test to see what kind of work you do best.

   A) true
   B) false

In questions 4 and 5, interests, abilities, or hobbies are listed for each person followed by selected career choices. Pick the career that you think best suits each person.

4. Greg

   ...likes busy places
   ...does not want to sit at a desk
   ...makes all the meals for his family

   A) waiter
   B) short order cook
   C) nurse

5. Susan

...is very nice and pleasant
...is good with numbers
...likes to meet the public

A) bank teller
B) lawyer
C) artist

6. Mike tells Karen that he is going to find a job by looking at signs posted by employers. Karen tells him one bad thing about that is:

A) Few employers use them
B) They are hard to read and interpret
C) Information is not always reliable

7. Before you begin most jobs, you must have a:

A) babysitter
B) social security card
C) doctor's note

8. Which is a disadvantage of using a private employment agency to find a job?

A) few openings for unskilled workers
B) free services
C) list part-time jobs only

Question 9 is based on this help wanted ad:

SALES. PT or FT, no eves.
HS grad. or exp. Sal to
$6. Must have valid dr.
lic. Refs. req'd.
Call 593-6162 9-12 wkdys.

9. To apply for this job you should:

A) be willing to work evenings
B) drive a car
C) both of the above

Question 10 is based on this "Help Wanted" ad.

TEMP. SEC. for local emp. All fees pd.
Sal. Neg; top $ for 80+ wpm and
Lang. skills. Full med. ben.
Call World Wide Employment
Agency, 338-3000

10. This help wanted ad is seeking a:

A) temporary stenographer
B) fulltime secretary
C) temporary secretary

11. A personal fact sheet is:

A) your birth certificate
B) a job application form
C) a list of your training, education and job experience

12. Carl went to Madison High School in 10th grade and to Jones High School in the 11th and 12th grades. What high school should he put on an application form?

A) Madison
B) Jones
C) Madison and Jones

13. Which would be the best choices for references?

A) your sister, uncle, father
B) a local businessman, a teacher, a minister
C) your three best friends

14. Which sentence is true?

A) Interviewers do not care about your clothes
B) Interviewers like fancy hair styles
C) You should take off your hat at an interview

Question 15 is about this ad:

DESK CLERK. Nights. $4.50/hr
Call Hi-Class Hotel days.
833-5021

15. When should Todd call to find out about this job?

A) anytime
B) at night
C) during the day

16. Which sentence is true?

A) It is O.K. to have friends visit you at work.
B) You can take things from work like tools or paper.
C) Personal phone calls at work should be very short and made only in emergencies.

17. What should you do if you are sick on a work day?

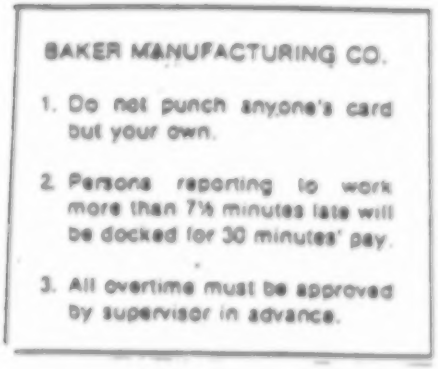
A) go to work anyway
B) tell the boss the next day that you were sick
C) call the boss

18. Why is group life insurance a good deal?

A) it is always free
B) your boss gets money if a worker dies
C) it costs less than buying it on your own

19. Marvin has a wife and two children. How many dependents can he claim on his W-4?

A) 6
B) 4
C) 2


BAKER MANUFACTURING CO.
1. Do not punch anyone's card but your own.
2. Persons reporting to work more than 7½ minutes late will be docked for 30 minutes' pay.
3. All overtime must be approved by supervisor in advance.

20. Edna Brumley works for the Baker Manufacturing Company. She wants to earn some extra money this week by working four hours overtime. According to the sign shown above, what should Edna do?

A) Ask her boss to let her work an extra hour each day for four days
B) Come to work at the regular time, and go home four hours late
C) Come to work four hours early, and go home at the regular time
D) Ask the people on the next shift if they need help

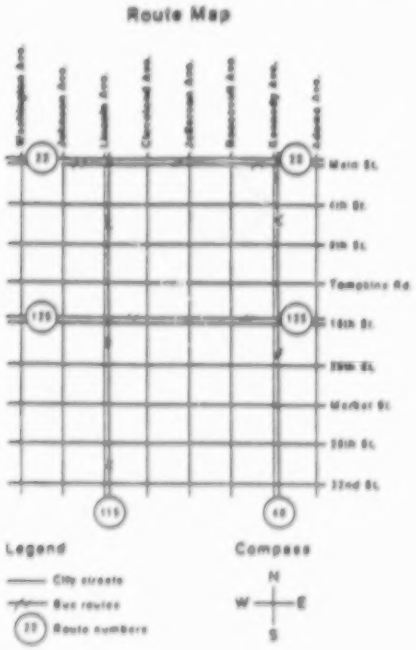
21. Bill has half an hour to each lunch. It takes him 5 minutes to walk to get his lunch. It takes him 5 minutes to walk back. How long does he have to eat?

A) 30 minutes
B) 20 minutes
C) 10 minutes

22. Anne sees an ad for a job. The ad says to speak to Ms. Raymond. When she calls, Ms. Raymond is out. What should she do?

A) Say why she called, give her name and phone number, and call back later.
B) Give her name and phone number and hope that Ms. Raymond calls her back.
C) Hang up and try again later.

Look at this bus route map to answer Question 23:



23. What bus follows Kennedy Avenue:

A) 22
B) 48
C) 115

Look at this schedule to answer Question 24:

INBOUND TO DOWNTOWN				OUTBOUND TO MARK IV			
Leave MARK IV	Leave GREENWOOD DRIVE & WOODSIDE	Leave FIELD HOUSE	Arrive CLINTON & WASHINGTON	Leave CLINTON & WASHINGTON	Arrive FIELD HOUSE	Arrive GREENWOOD DRIVE & WOODSIDE	Arrive MARK IV
MONDAY thru SATURDAY							
6[illegible]am	632am	637am	643am	[illegible]36am	636am	641am	649am
656	702	707	713	700	706	711	719
726	732	737	743	730	736	741	749
756	802	807	813	800	806	811	819
826	832	837	843	830	836	841	849
856	902	907	913	900	906	911	919
926	932	937	943	930	936	941	949
956	1002	1007	1013	1000	1006	1011	1019
1026	1032	1037	1043	1030	1036	1041	1049
1056	1102	1107	1113	1100	1106	1111	1119
1126	1132	1137	1143	1130	1136	1141	1149
1156	1202pm	1207pm	1213pm	1200pm	1206pm	1211pm	1219pm

24. How often will the bus leave FIELD HOUSE in the morning?

A) every hour
B) every 30 minutes
C) every 10 minutes

192

25. Mack signed a lease for 6 months. The rent is $100 a month. Mack moved out after 3 months. Mack still has to pay:

A) nothing
B) $300
C) $200

26. You purchase $7.81 worth of food. What will your change from $10.00 be?

A) three $1 bills, one quarter, and four pennies
B) two $1 bills, one quarter, and four pennies
C) two $1 bills, one dime, one nickel and four pennies

Look at this price list to answer Question 27:

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
Hamburger			$1.40
French Fries		.59	.75
Soft Drinks	.50	.60	.70

5% tax included

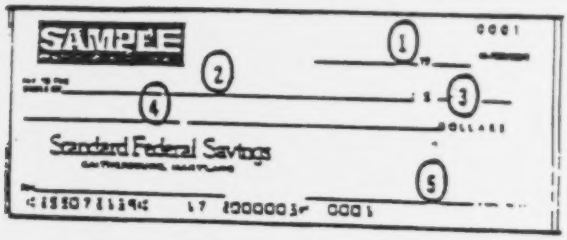
27. Jack buys two hamburgers, two large fries, and two medium cokes. He gives the clerk a ten dollar bill. What is his change.

A) four $1 bills, and four dimes
B) four $1 bills, and one quarter
C) four $1 bills, and two quarters

28. Rent is:

A) a fixed expense
B) a basic expense
C) a discretionary expense

Look at this check to answer Question 29:



29. You need to send a check for $15.60 to the Virginia Electric Company. What would you put in space 4?

A) Virginia Electric Company
B) Fifteen and 60/100
C) $15.60

30. If a bank or store will not give you credit, you:

A) should apply again right away
B) have a legal right to know why
C) cannot question their decision

31. Which meal has something from all four basic food groups?

A) hamburger, potatoes, carrots, and juice
B) chicken, green beans, roll, and cheese
C) chicken, potatoes, gravy and milk

32. Which of these statements is <u>not</u> true about preventative health care?

A) You will have lower doctor bills.
B) You will endanger your health.
C) You will miss fewer work days.

33. What is the first thing that you should do if someone swallows poison?

A) have him drink water
B) have him drink milk
C) read the label on the poison and follow its directions

34. Which of these is the most abuse drug in the U.S. today?

A) heroin
B) barbiturates
C) alcohol

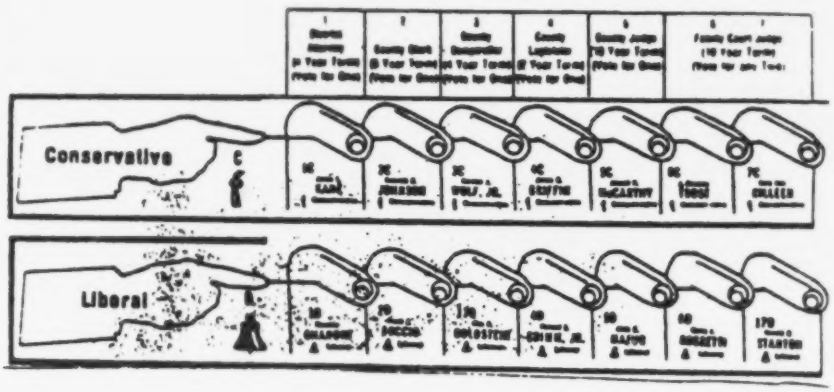
35. Which is the least effective method of birth control?

A) intra-uterine devices
B) condom
C) withdrawal

36. What do you have to be so that you can register to vote?

A) 18 years old or older
B) a citizen of the United States
C) both of these

Use this ballot to answer Question 37:



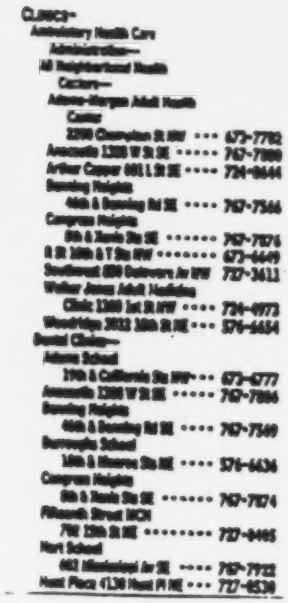
37. Who is the conservative candidate for county judge?

A) Alois C. Maur
B) J. Douglas Trost
C) Joseph P. McCarthy

38. Alex needs a copy of his birth certificate. He looks in the telephone book under local government. Which listing might have the number that he wants to call?

A) birth records
B) vital statistics
C) both of these

Look at this list to answer Question 39:



39. Jimmy lives on 19th Street, N.W. He has a bad toothache. What number from the list can he call for help?

A) 673-7702
B) 673-6777
C) 724-7579

40. Marge's landlord wants to evict her. Marge needs a lawyer. She does not have the money to pay for a lawyer. What program can help her?

A) AFDC
B) lawyer's referral
C) legal Aid

ANSWER KEY

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Compentencies
Tier 2.1: Basic

Tier 2.1: MASTERY TEST 1

Subject Strand 1		Subject Strand 2	
1. B	11. C	21. B	31. B
2. A	12. A	22. B	32. A
3. A	13. C	23. C	33. A
4. C	14. B	24. A	34. C
5. C	15. A	25. C	35. B
6. B	16. C	26. A	36. A
7. C	17. B	27. A	37. C
8. B	18. A	28. A	38. C
9. B	19. C	29. C	39. A
10. A	20. C	30. A	40. C

Tier 2.1: MASTERY TEST 2

Subject Strand 1		Subject Strand 2	
1. B	11. C	21. B	31. B
2. B	12. B	22. A	32. B
3. A	13. B	23. B	33. C
4. B	14. C	24. B	34. C
5. A	15. C	25. B	35. C
6. A	16. C	26. C	36. C
7. B	17. C	27. C	37. C
8. A	18. C	28. A	38. C
9. B	19. B	29. B	39. B
10. C	20. A	30. B	40. C

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2.: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.2: Intermediate

Tier 2.2: MASTERY TEST 1

SECRETARY

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF WORK

Takes and transcribes oral dictation consisting of of general office correspondence and memoranda; transcribes similar material from a dictating machine; composes and types letters.

Makes postings to various clerical, fiscal, and other records according to prescribed procedures.

Types reports, speeches, and manuscripts from rough notes.

Serves as general secretary to an organizational unit; received telephone calls and visitors; provides general information; opens and distributes mail; makes appointments and travel arrangements.

Cuts stencils and operates standard office equipment, including office copier.

Orders pamphlets, booklets, and materials for department.

Maintains expenditure records and operates a filing system.

Performs clerical functions requiring some technical knowledge of work of the organization.

1. According to the job description shown above, which of the following would you NOT expect a person in this job to do?

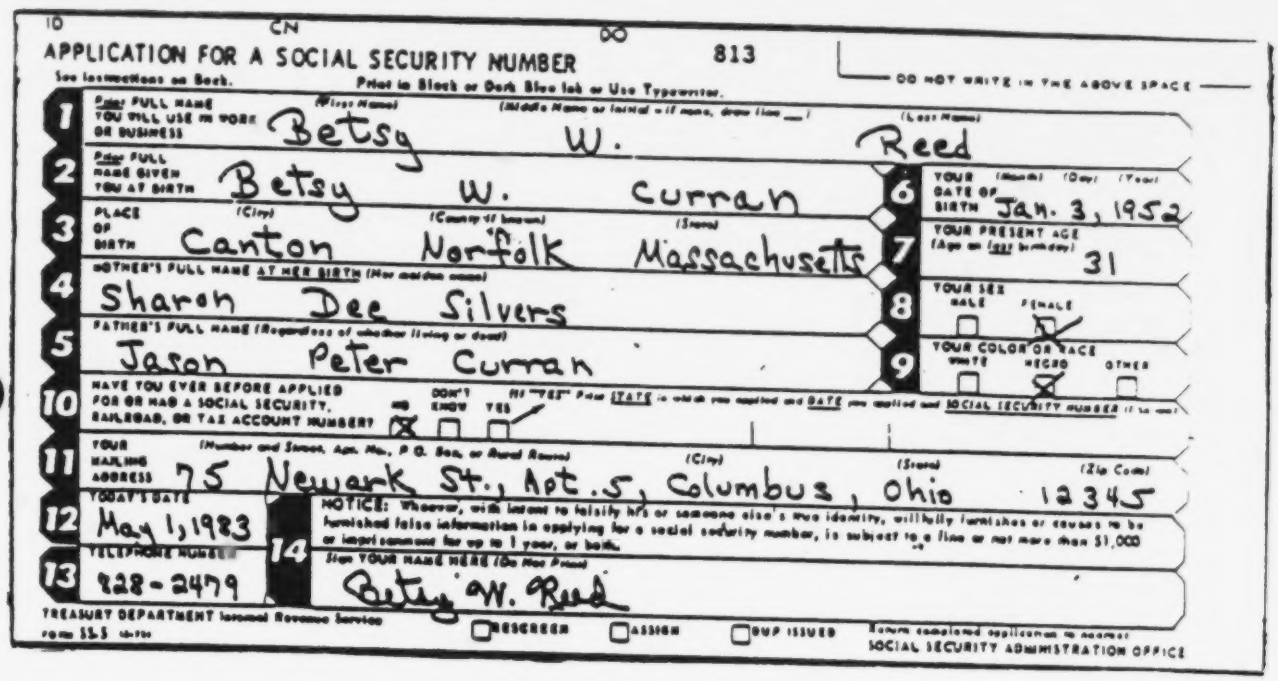
   A. order materials
   B. operate a copying machine
   C. keep files of letters to and from the company
   D. travel out of town to sell something the company makes

2. Doreen Wallace wants to be an accountant some day. She has graduated from high school with good grades in math. Doreen has to go to work and can't afford to go to college. What would be the best thing for her to do?

   A. apply for a job as an accountant now and go to college later
   B. apply for a job with a bookkeeping firm and take an accounting course by mail
   C. apply for unemployment if no one will hire her to be an accountant
   D. apply for any job she can get and hope for a lucky break some day

3. Brenda Sutton has been asked by the counselor to write about herself. The counselor wants to help Brenda find out what kind of work she might like. Which of the following sentences would be the LEAST helpful?

   A. "My brother wanted to go to medical school, but he talked me out of it."
   B. "About a year ago, I spent two weeks on my uncle's farm and really enjoyed helping him."
   C. "My grades haven't been too hot this year because the band is taking up my time."
   D. "Last year my dad and I made about $300 from breeding and selling our dogs."



10 CN ∞ 813

APPLICATION FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

See Instructions on Back. Print in Black or Dark Blue Ink or Use Typewriter. DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

1 Your FULL NAME YOU WILL USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS: Betsy W. Reed

2 Your FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH: Betsy W. Curran

3 PLACE OF BIRTH: Canton Norfolk Massachusetts

4 MOTHER'S FULL NAME AT HER BIRTH: Sharon Dee Silvers

5 FATHER'S FULL NAME: Jason Peter Curran

6 YOUR DATE OF BIRTH: Jan. 3, 1952

7 YOUR PRESENT AGE: 31

8 YOUR SEX: MALE FEMALE X

9 YOUR COLOR OR RACE: WHITE NEGRO X OTHER

10 HAVE YOU EVER BEFORE APPLIED FOR OR HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD, OR TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER? NO X DON'T KNOW YES

11 YOUR MAILING ADDRESS: 75 Newark St., Apt. 5, Columbus, Ohio 12345

12 TODAY'S DATE: May 1, 1983

13 TELEPHONE NUMBER: 828-2479

14 NOTICE: Whoever, with intent to falsify his or someone else's true identity, willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished false information in applying for a social security number, is subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both.

Sign YOUR NAME HERE (Do Not Print): Betsy W. Reed

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Internal Revenue Service Form SS-5 (6-78) RECEIPT ASSIGN DUP ISSUED Return completed application to nearest SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

4. Where on the above form did Betsy put her dad's name?

   A. next to number 12
   B. next to number 5
   C. next to number 1
   D. next to number 14

5. Bernadette has not had much luck in finding a job. She has been reading the Help Wanted ads every day. Which of the following should Bernadette also do to find a job?

   A. stay at home and watch TV ads
   B. go to the state Employment (Job) Service office every day to read their listings
   C. sign up with an employment agency and call them often
   D. read the big want ad section in the Sunday papers

6. Herbert Ludlow has to find a job right away. He wants to make sure that if there is a job, he will know about it. Which of the following would be the LEAST helpful way for Herbert to find out about jobs as soon as they open up?

   A. call the big companies and read the want ads in the paper every day
   B. go to the state Employment (Job) Service office every day to read their listings
   C. sign up with an employment agency and call them often
   D. read the big want ad section in the Sunday papers

HELP WANTED!

APPLY IN PERSON--
HOURS 4 TO 8 P.M.
JOBS OPEN FOR CLERKS!

7. In this ad, which statement gives you the best clue not to call for an interview?

   A. jobs open
   B. hours 4 to 8 p.m.
   C. help wanted
   D. apply in person

WANTED--PERSON FOR TEACHER'S AIDE

Must have high school diploma. Be neat, well groomed, and able to cope with children. Would prefer someone with elementary age child or children. Regular working hours 8:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Must be willing to attend inservice training programs for one-half day on Saturdays for the first month of employment. Inservice participants will receive compensation for time spent in inservice. Contact R.V. Layne, Principal, Castlerock Elementary School, 1110 South Crest Road, Little Rock, Arkansas or phone for appointment 837-7904.

8. Martha Hanson wants to apply for the job described above. Which one of the following is needed for the job?

   A. she must have children in Castlerock Elementary School
   B. she must have a high school diploma
   C. she must pay for additional training
   D. she must work every Saturday

9. Joe is trying to decide between two jobs. One is out of town and pays $155 a week. The other is in town and pays $145 a week. It would cost Joe $3 a day, five days a week, to drive to the out-of-town job. How much can he save by taking the in-town job?

   A. $15
   B. $10
   C. $5
   D. nothing

200

10. Della is writing to insurance companies to see if they have any job openings. Which of the following sets of sentences is the best one to use in the letter?

    A. I am interested in being a field representative for your company. References are enclosed.
    B. My name is Della and I think that I would take a job at your company. I would prefer to work in the personnel office.
    C. I like people. I like your insurance. I would like to work in your company. Do you have any jobs?
    D. I have been out of work for three months and I have two children to feed.

11. Betty Snider is trying to get a job. She is making a list of qualifications to include in letters of application. She has worked as a clerk-typist at Smith & Company for the last three years. Before that she worked as a clerk at the Baker Company for two years. Which of the following would be the best way for Betty to show her experience?

    A. Experience: Total of five years in clerical jobs mostly in this area.
    B. Experience: I worked for Baker until 1973 when I quit to go to work at Smith for more money.
    C. Experience: Clerk-Typist, Smith & Company, 1973-Present; Clerk, Baker Company, 1972-1973.
    D. I can do nearly any office job, and I learn very quickly.

12. Susan Hill is going for a job interview. Which of the following would be the best thing for her to do to get ready for the interview?

    A. ask her best friend to go with her
    B. think of ways to flirt with the person asking the questions
    C. think of some of the questions she may be asked and how she might answer them
    D. call the company where she will be interviewed and ask how long the interview will take

$9200	20.70			112.70	6.59	15.78	8.50		81.83	3/31
REGULAR	OVER-TIME			GROSS PAY	F.I.C.A.	WITH-HOLDING TAX	INS.		NET PAY	PERIOD ENDING

PAY STATEMENT - DETACH AND RETAIN

13. Pat Barber's pay statement from March 31 is shown above. In which space would you look to see how much Pat made before deductions?

    A. Regular
    B. Net Pay
    C. F.I.C.A.
    D. Gross Pay

201

BAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

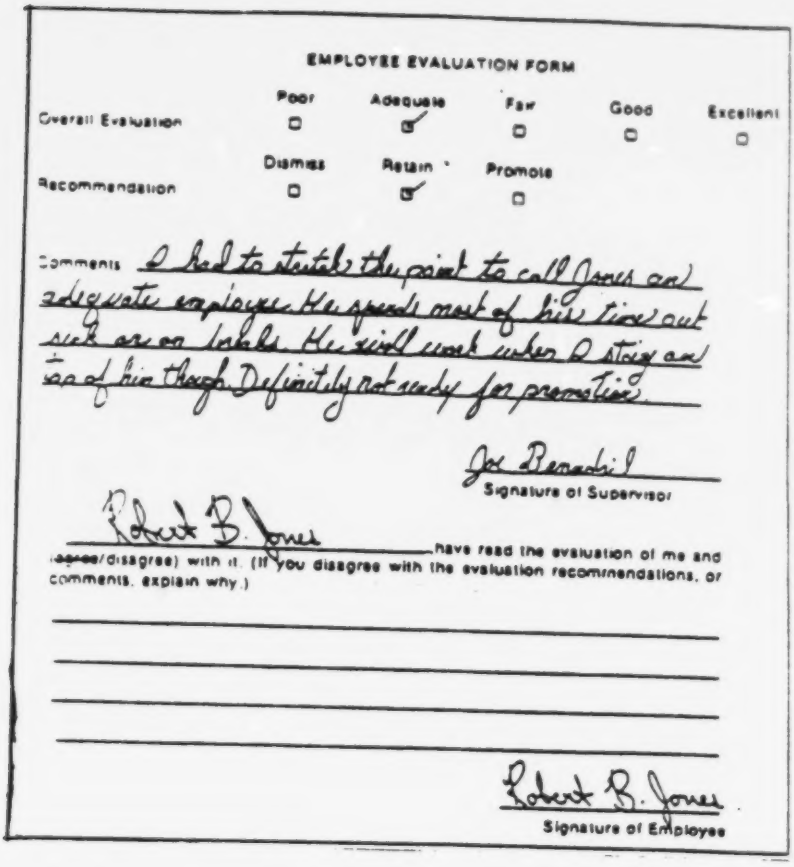
1. Do not punch anyone's card but your own.

2. Persons reporting to work more than 7½ minutes late will be docked for 30 minutes' pay.

3. All overtime must be approved by supervisor in advance.

14. Edna Brumley works for the Baker Manufacturing Company. She wants to earn some extra money this week by working four hours overtime. According to the sign shown above, what should Edna do?

A. ask her boss to let her work an extra hour each day for four days
B. come to work at the regular time, and go home four hours late
C. come to work four hours early, and go home at the regular time
D. ask the people on the next shift if they need help



EMPLOYEE EVALUATION FORM

	Poor	Adequate	Fair	Good	Excellent
Overall Evaluation	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

	Dismiss	Retain	Promote
Recommendation	☐	☑	☐

Comments I had to stretch the point to call Jones an adequate employee. He spends most of his time out sick or on labels. He will work when I stay on top of him though. Definitely not ready for promotion.

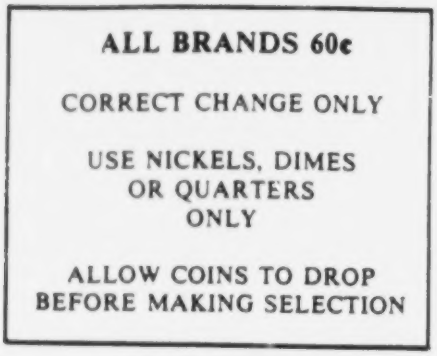
Joe Benadril
Signature of Supervisor

Robert B. Jones have read the evaluation of me and (agree/disagree) with it. (If you disagree with the evaluation recommendations, or comments, explain why.)

Robert B. Jones
Signature of Employee

15. Robert Jones does not agree with his boss's evaluation of him shown above. He has to fill out the form shown above. Which would be the best way for Robert to fill out the rest of the form?

A. Mr. Benadril is a liar. I always do my work. He's just mad at me because I won't do everything just to please him.
B. Benadril is always on my back. I can't even go for a smoke without him yelling at me. I think he ought to be fired.
C. I don't see where he gets off calling me a poor employee. I'm no worse than any of the other guys in the department.
D. Personnel records will show that I out sick only one day. I took the allowed two breaks a day, fifteen minutes each.



16. Georgia Brown has one half-dollar, three quarters, two dimes, five nickels, and seven pennies. She wants to buy a pack of cigarettes. The cigarette machine has a sign on it like the one above. Which of the following sets of coins could Ms. Brown put into the machine?

A. three quarters
B. a dime and five nickels
C. two quarters and two nickels
D. two quarters and two dimes

17. Fred Simmons bought 10 gallons of gas at 61.9¢ a gallon and a quart of oil for 75¢. How much was his total bill at the gas station?

A. $1.37
B. $6.19
C. $6.94
D. $13.69

WEEKLY BUDGET

Rent	$42.50
Food (includes breakfast and lunch at hospital 6 days a week)	40.00
Utilities	8.00
Bus fare	7.50
Clothes (includes cleaning and uniforms)	15.00
Recreation (movies and health club membership)	20.00
Hobbies	15.00
Miscellaneous (insurance, licenses, etc.)	5.00

18. Judy Gonzalez is a nurse who lives alone. The list above shows her weekly budget. Judy wants to start saving money for a car. Where will it be easiest for her to save?

A. on rent and utilities
B. on food and bus fare
C. on clothes and miscellaneous
D. on recreation and hobbies

19. In times of inflation, the buying power of money

A. increases
B. decreases
C. goes up and down
D. stays the same

20. Corey is going to shop for dinner. He is making a list of things to get to make pot roast. He wants to get everything he will need and not get a lot of extra things. Which of the following should Corey NOT include in his list?

A. roast
B. cat food
C. carrots
D. one onion

21. The Petersons have been paying $40 a month for electricity and $30 a month for gas. Both companies have said that their rates will increase by 5% next month. How much should the Petersons now plan to spend each month for gas and electricity if they use the same amount they usually do?

A. $66.50
B. $70.35
C. $73.50
D. $75.00

COOKING DIRECTIONS			
	1 Serving	4 Servings	6 Servings
Grits	1/6 Cup	2/3 Cup	1 Cup
Boiling Water	2/3 Cup	2-2/3 Cups	4 Cups
Salt	1/6 Teaspoon	2/3 Teaspoon	1 Teaspoon

22. Horace wants to make two servings of grits. The directions shown above don't tell how to make two servings. What should Horace do?

A. use 1/3 cup of grits, 2 cups of water, and 1/4 teaspoon of salt
B. use 1/2 cup of grits, 1 cup of water, and 1/3 teaspoon of salt
C. use 1 cup of grits, 2 1/2 cups of water, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt
D. use 1/3 cup of grits, 1 1/3 cups of water, and 1/3 teaspoon of salt

23. Matt and Linda Jacobs have read that there may not be enough heating fuel next winter. They want to be sure that their house stays warm without wasting fuel. Which of the following ways would NOT help Matt and Linda save fuel?

A. adding more insulation in the attic
B. keeping all the lights turned on
C. sealing cracks around doors and windows
D. moving furniture away from heating vents

NEW! FROM DISCO-REC!

TOP 50 HITS OF THE 1960's

Includes hits like:

I Wanna Hold Your Hand

House of the Rising Sun

Dock of the Bay

Many, many others . . .

Four-album set or two-volume tape set. Just send $3.98 for records or $5.98 for 8-track tapes plus $1.00 for postage and handling to:

Disco-Rec
Box M
Chicago, IL 60603

24. Dick Locke saw the advertisement shown above on TV. Which of the following is the best reason that the records and tapes can be sold so cheaply?

A. the songs may not be sung by the original artists
B. Disco-Rec wants to get rid of its old recordings
C. Disco-Rec makes more money by reducing the price because more people buy the records
D. Disco-Rec is willing to take a loss for income tax purposes

25. Joe sold his car to Tom. Joe sold the car "as is." This means that:

A. it is an unusual buy
B. it is not guaranteed
C. it costs more than usual
D. the car is in great shape

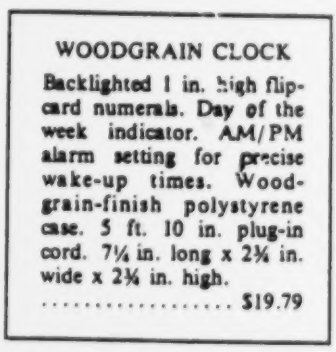
26. Martha Hamm thinks that the Handy Vacuum Company cheated her. The vacuum sweeper she bought does not do what the salesman claimed it would. Whom should she see?

A. Employment Agency
B. Social Security Office
C. Congressman
D. Consumer Protection Agency

27. Several years ago, Congress passed the Truth-in-Lending Act. How does this affect you?

A. you have to tell the truth about all your debts when you borrow money
B. lending companies have to tell you exactly how much money you will have to pay back
C. lending companies have to tell you if another company has lower interest rates
D. you have to tell the lending company about all your income, including interest you earn

BROWN CLOCK
CONSTRUCTION—
Back-lighted dial has unusually bright ⅛-in. high numerals that move on Mylar® polyester tape. Brown polystyrene case has gold-color trim. Front settings. 4⅛x7⅛ in. wide.
ELECTRICAL INFORMATION: 6 watts. 5-foot 6-inch cord.
..... $19.99


WOODGRAIN CLOCK
Backlighted 1 in. high flip-card numerals. Day of the week indicator. AM/PM alarm setting for precise wake-up times. Woodgrain-finish polystyrene case. 5 ft. 10 in. plug-in cord. 7¼ in. long x 2¾ in. wide x 2¾ in. high.
..... $19.79

28. Ms. Benson is comparing two clocks using the ads shown above. Other than price, what is the difference between the brown clock and the woodgrain clock?

A. the brown clock has a longer cord
B. the brown clock has a stronger case
C. the woodgrain clock has bigger numbers
D. the woodgrain clock uses more electricity

29. The A&B grocery store has unit price stickers on the shelves. This means the A&B grocery store

A. has the lowest prices in town
B. gives trading stamps
C. makes it easier to compare brands
D. accepts food stamps

PLAN I

7.63%	7.25% A YEAR
EFFECTIVE ANNUAL YIELD	COMPOUNDED DAILY

Single-maturity savings certificates, 4 years to 7 years, $1,000 minimum.

PLAN II

6.81%	6.50% A YEAR
EFFECTIVE ANNUAL YIELD	COMPOUNDED DAILY

Single-maturity savings certificates, 2½ years to 4 years, $500 minimum.

PLAN III

6.27%	6.00% A YEAR
EFFECTIVE ANNUAL YIELD	COMPOUNDED DAILY

Single-maturity savings certificates, 1 year to 2½ years, $500 minimum.

PLAN IV

5.73%	5.50% A YEAR
EFFECTIVE ANNUAL YIELD	COMPOUNDED DAILY

Single-maturity savings certificates, 90 days to 1 year, $500 minimum.

30. Mr. Hunt's son, James, is in the fifth grade. Mr. Hunt has $700 to start a savings account with so that James will have money for college. Which savings plan should he use?

A. Plan I
B. Plan II
C. Plan III
D. Plan IV

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

31. The oath of the office of the President of the United States is shown above. According to this oath, which of the following does the Presdent have to do?

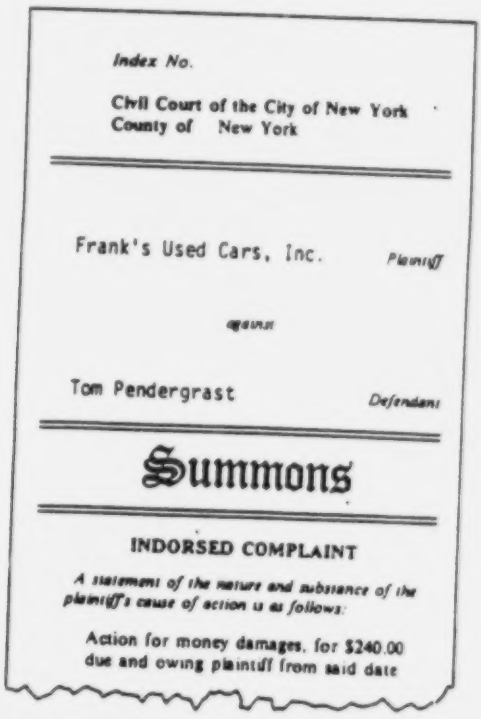
A. keep America out of wars
B. balance the budget
C. decide which laws are unconstitutional
D. do the best job he can

32. Bonita was not allowed to vote because she could not pass a reading test. Bonita thinks this is wrong. She is a citizen. What should she do?

A. study so she can pass the test
B. demand that she be allowed to vote
C. cancel her voter registration
D. threaten the person who won't let her vote

33. Anna was turned down for several jobs and could not get a loan at the bank. She found out that each place had gotten a bad report on her from the Credit Bureau. Anna doesn't know of anything bad about herself that should be on a report. What should Anna do?

A. move to another town
B. tell everyone the Credit Bureau was wrong
C. picket the companies and the bank that turned her down
D. go to the Credit Bureau and demand to have her file corrected



Index No.

Civil Court of the City of New York
County of New York

Frank's Used Cars, Inc. *Plaintiff*

against

Tom Pendergrast *Defendant*

Summons

INDORSED COMPLAINT

A statement of the nature and substance of the plaintiff's cause of action is as follows:

Action for money damages, for $240.00 due and owing plaintiff from said date

34. In the summons shown above, who is being sued?

A. City of New York
B. Frank's Used Cars
C. Tom Pendergrast
D. Plaintiff

35. Curt was at home watching TV when the doorbell rang. When he answered it, a policeman told Curt that the police thought that Curt had illegal drugs in his house and wanted to look around for them. What should Curt have done?

A. locked the door and run out the back
B. let the officer search his house
C. asked to call his lawyer first
D. asked to see the search warrant

POLICIES GOVERNING USE OF FERNWOOD COMMUNITY CENTER

by Groups and Organizations

Resolution 73-02; Amended Resolution 74-14

Eligibility:

1. Facilities are not available for religious meetings or services.
2. Facilities are not available for private parties or profit-making organizations.
3. Membership of organizations requesting use of facilities must be at least 50 percent Fernwood residents.
4. Facilities are not available to persons under 18 years of age except through responsible adults.

36. According to the policy shown above, which of the following groups could use the Fernwood Community Center?

A. a high school group from out of town
B. a photography studio from Fernwood
C. the Fernwood Civic Club
D. the Bay City Holy Society

HR 29 S232	Doe, John M. Hiking and camping, edited by John M. Doe. New York, McDavis Co. [1972] ix, 342p. 22 cm. 6.95

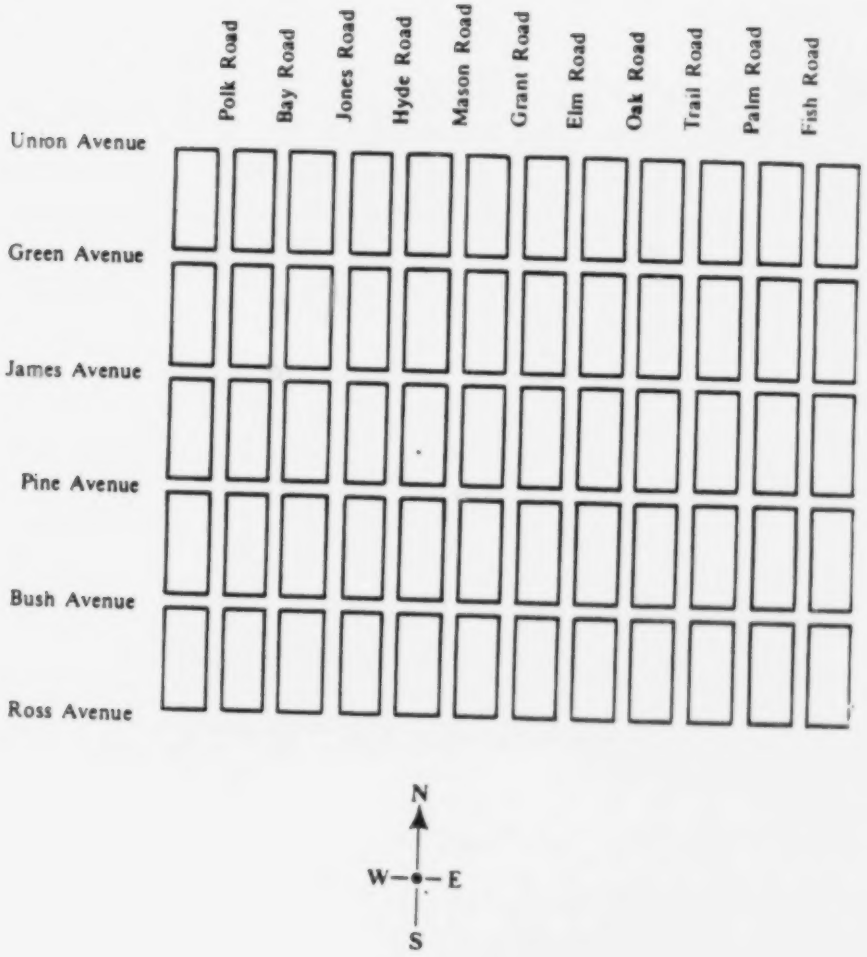
37. Willis found the card shown above in the library card catalog. The book is about

A. John M. Doe
B. McDavis Co.
C. New York
D. hiking and camping

INBOUND TO DOWNTOWN				OUTBOUND TO MARK IV			
Leave MARK IV	Leave GREENWOOD DRIVE & WOODSIDE	Leave FIELD HOUSE	Arrive CLINTON & WASH-INGTON	Leave CLINTON & WASH-INGTON	Arrive FIELD HOUSE	Arrive GREENWOOD DRIVE & WOODSIDE	Arrive MARK IV
MONDAY thru SATURDAY							
624am	632am	637am	643am	630am	636am	641am	649am
654	702	707	713	700	706	711	719
724	732	737	743	730	736	741	749
754	802	807	813	800	806	811	819
824	832	837	843	830	836	841	849
854	902	907	913	900	906	911	919
924	932	937	943	930	936	941	949
954	1002	1007	1013	1000	1006	1011	1019
1024	1032	1037	1043	1030	1036	1041	1049
1054	1102	1107	1113	1100	1106	1111	1119
1124	1132	1137	1143	1130	1136	1141	1149
1154	1202pm	1207pm	1213pm	1200pm	1206pm	1211pm	1219pm

38. Betty Arneson has an appointment on Greenwood Drive at 9:00 a.m. According to the bus schedule shown above, when must she get on the bus at Clinton Street to be on time?

A. 8:00 a.m.
B. 8:30 a.m.
C. 8:41 a.m.
D. 8:49 a.m.



39. Harvey Crane was on his way to Ellen Trott's house and got lost. He stopped at a gas station on the corner of Bush and Bay and got a map like the one above. Ellen lives on the corner of Oak and Green. How should Harvey get there from Bush and Bay?

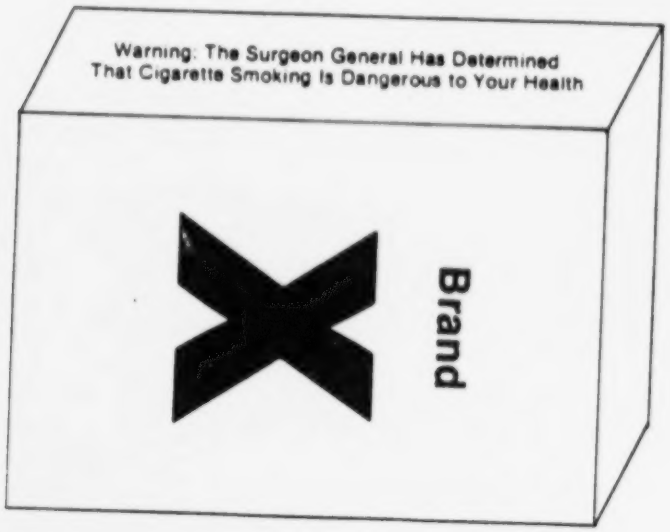
A. go 2 blocks north and 1 block west
B. go 3 blocks north and 3 blocks east
C. go 3 blocks north and 6 blocks east
D. go 4 blocks north and 5 blocks east

40. The Coopers are travelling from Birmingham, Alabama (Central Time Zone) to Atlanta, Georgia (Eastern Time Zone). What should they do to their watches?

A. leave them as they are
B. set them back one hour
C. set them ahead one hour
D. set them ahead two hours

41. The yellow pages in a phone book would give you which of the following kinds of medical information?

A. the location and phone number of the nearest hospital
B. the best drug store to get prescriptions filled
C. a clinic with the price of an office call listed
D. a list of doctors with the best listed first



42. What is meant by the warning on the cigarette pack shown above?

A. smoke only pack a day
B. smoking may damage many parts of your body
C. lung cancer will follow years of smoking
D. men develop lung trouble more often than women

43. A person whose blood stream contains 0.10% alcohol is drunk. As a general rule, for every two regular-size cans of beer you drink, your blood alcohol content goes up 0.05%. At this rate, how many beers would it take to make you drunk?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

Danger Signals

Bleeding
Chills and fever
Extreme shortness of breath
Dizzy spells
Swelling
Problems with vision

44. According to the above chart, there are several danger signals for a woman to look for if she is pregnant. Which of the following signs is the LEAST likely to mean there is trouble?

A. slight bleeding
B. weight gain
C. puffy ankles
D. blurred eyesight

CAUTION: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Contents under pressure, do not puncture or incinerate. Keep container away from excess heat and sunlight. Do not store where temperature will exceed 120° F.

45. A warning like the one shown above is found on many spray cans. Which of the following would be the best way to get rid of one of these cans when it is empty?

A. give it to one of the kids to play with
B. put it in trash that won't be burned
C. throw it in the trash masher
D. burn it in a trash can

ANSWER KEY

TIER MASTERY TEST
Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.2: Intermediate

Tier 2.2: MASTERY TEST 1

Subject Strand 1		Subject Strand 2		Subject Strand 3	
1.	D	16.	C	31.	D
2.	B	17.	C	32.	B
3.	A	18.	D	33.	D
4.	B	19.	B	34.	C
5.	B	20.	B	35.	D
6.	D	21.	C	36.	C
7.	D	22.	D	37.	D
8.	B	23.	B	38.	B
9.	C	24.	A	39.	C
10.	A	25.	B	40.	C
11.	C	26.	D	41.	A
12.	C	27.	B	42.	B
13.	D	28.	C	43.	B
14.	A	29.	C	44.	B
15.	D	30.	A	45.	B

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.2: Intermediate

Tier 2.2: MASTERY TEST 2

1. George is looking for a job as a sales clerk. Where will he likely get the LEAST help?

   A. newspaper want ads
   B. an employment agency
   C. his friend who works as a telephone operator
   D. the personnel manager in a department store

2. Jack works for the Mehrens Company. Its employee rules are shown below. He comes to work at 8:15 a.m. every day. What will probably happen to him soon?

> **MEHRENS COMPANY**
>
> **EMPLOYEE RULES & POLICIES**
>
> 1. The work day runs from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
> 2. Lunch is from 12:00 to 12:45 p.m.
> 3. You must punch in in the morning and out in the evening every day.
> 4. Report all problems and accidents to your supervisor.
> 5. You will be paid every other Friday.

   A. he will be warned that he will be fired if he keeps coming in late
   B. he will have an accident
   C. he will be promoted for working so hard
   D. he will be switched to the night shift

3. Bob is married and the father of 3 school-age children. He's looking for a job. What kind of benefits will be most important to him right now?

   A. pension plan
   B. group health insurance plan
   C. day care center for employees' children
   D. opportunity to travel widely

4. Judy Armstrong can afford to send her son to the day care center for only 15 hours a week. Which part-time job should she take?

   A. working 3 hours a day, 6 days a week
   B. working 5 hours a day, 3 days a week
   C. working 5 hours a day, 4 days a week
   D. working 7 hours a day, 3 days a week

5. Sally is applying for a job as a secretary. She types 65 words per minute on an electric typewriter. In which space on the application blank should she write this?

MILLER CORPORATION

JOB APPLICATION

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____

Position Sought: I _____

Education: II _____

Previous Experience: III _____

_____

_____

_____

Skills: IV _____

   A. I
   B. II
   C. III
   D. IV

6. The XYZ Employment Agency charged Denise Franke 4% of her salary the first year to find her a job. The job they found for her pays $8,000 per year. Denise wants to pay XYZ $80 each month until she's paid up. How many months will it take her to pay back the fee?

   A. 4
   B. 8
   C. 10
   D. 100

7. Randy Murphy took some tests from his school's vocational counselor. She told him he did well in math and business and that it might be good for him to look for a job that uses these skills. If he takes her advice, which ad should he answer first?

1. **Truck Driver**—must have commercial license. Full company benefits with profit sharing. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact Ed Kissman, Calcasieu Lumber Company, 258-2201.

2. **Apt. Managing Couple**
48-unit complex in University area. Furnished apartment and salary. Experience essential. 465-9927, 453-4545, 452-3314.

3. **Social Worker-Trainee**—$400 month! High school? Stable? Ability advance! Benefits! Call now 444-6711. Republic Personnel Service 2101 South Hall 35

4. **Immediate Opening** for a construction laborer with some knowledge of construction. 345-4785; ask for Achelata.

5. **If You're Interested** in earning $1550 a month part time with an investment of $2990 fully returnable, call Mr. Williams collect, 215-453-4897.

6. **Trainee**
Tired of hearing "need experience"? Knowledge of simple bookkeeping, a good phone voice, and a desire to learn will be appreciated in this friendly office where you can learn an exciting and rewarding career. Good hours—plush office! Call Liz, 454-3986. Evins Personnel Consultants, 959 Rein.

A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

8. The EZ Paint Factory is an "open shop." What does this mean?

A. people can buy things 24 hours a day there
B. members of any race, color, or creed may work there
C. no one has to join a union in order to work there
D. customers can shop there without a credit card

ANSWER KEY
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.2: Intermediate

Tier 2.2: MASTERY TEST 2

Subject Strand 1

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. C

Subject Strand 2

9. B
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. A

Subject Strand 3

17. B
18. A
19. D
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. D
24. D
25. C
26. C
27. D
28. C
29. D
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. B
36. C
37. A
38. D
39. A
40. B

9. Lew Ashton earns $7,500 each year. How much life insurance should he buy according to the chart below?

Approximate Annual Income	Life Insurance Policy Size
$ 5,000	$20,000
$ 6,000	$25,000
$ 7,500	$30,000
$ 8,000	$32,000
$ 9,000	$35,000
$10,000	$40,000

A. $20,000
B. $30,000
C. $35,000
D. $40,000

10. The Lawlers have an FHA mortgage. They want to be sure that their house doesn't have termites. The government document below tells them what to do. How often should they have their house inspected?

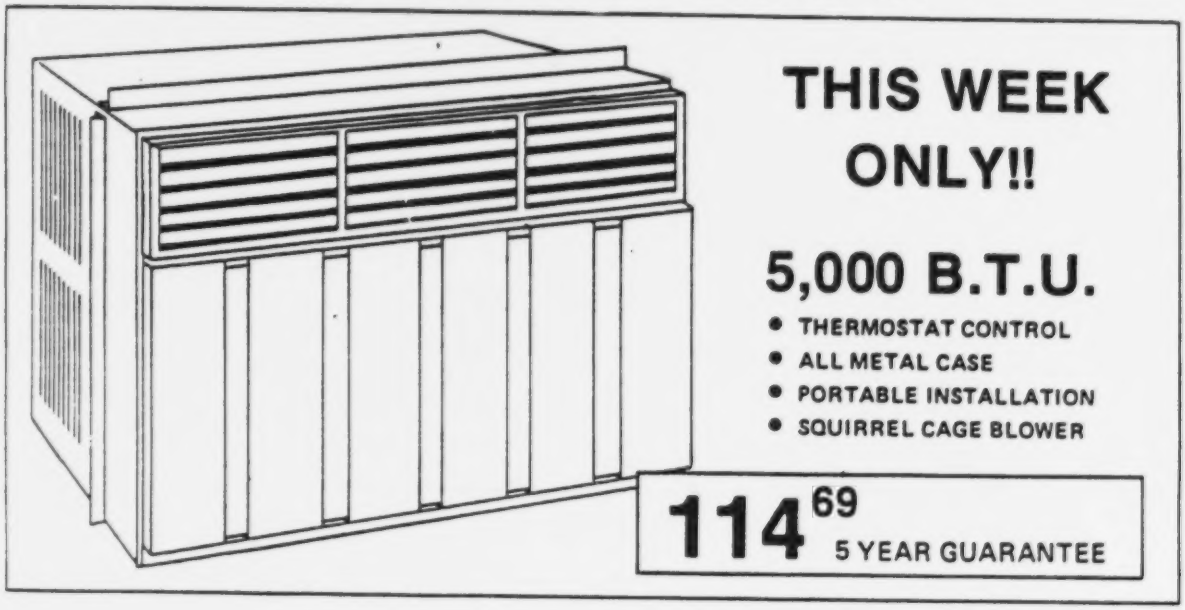
> If your home is financed through an FHA-insured mortgage and is located in a termite-prone area, HUD requires protective measures against termite infestation. Chemical treatment of the structure and adjacent soil will drive termites out to wall surfaces, floors or other parts of the building where their tubes can be seen and destroyed. No matter what protective measures you take, periodic inspection should be made at least every six months if you live where termites are common.

A. once a week
B. once a month
C. once every 6 months
D. once a year

11. The Grants applied for a charge account at the local hardware store. The manager told them that they cannot start charging things until the store gives them a "credit check." What does this mean?

A. someone will check to make sure the Grants pay their bills on time
B. the Grants must put down $25 as a security deposit
C. someone will check whether the Grants belong to a political party
D. the Grants will receive a card to use instead of money

12. Sarah Gibbs saw the ad below in Monday's paper. That same day, she went to the store and asked to see the advertised air conditioner. The salesman told her that the last one had been sold "less than an hour ago." He said that they still had a "much better model" on special for only $159.95. Should Sarah buy the "much better model"?



A. yes, because it's probably a better bargain
B. yes, because the guarantee is probably even better
C. no, because what the salesman is trying to do is illegal
D. no, because she can't afford the better model

13. Sometimes stores advertise brand name products at unusually low prices. Why might a store owner do this?

A. he's a nice guy who wants to do people favors
B. he can write off the loss as a tax deduction
C. he wants to pass his profits on to his customers
D. he hopes people will buy other things when they come in for the sale

14. The federal government ordered all fuel companies to deliver 15% less fuel to each home in December than in November. The Jacksons used 200 gallons of fuel in November. How much fuel will they get in December?

A. 30 gallons
B. 170 gallons
C. 185 gallons
D. 197 gallons

15. A government report says: "If every household in the United States lowered its heating temperatures by 6 degrees, the demand for fuel would drop by more than 570,000 barrels of oil per day. This is enough to heat over 9 million homes during the winter season." Doris wants to figure out how much oil this would save in a week. What should she do?

A. divide 9 million by 7
B. divide 570,000 by 7
C. multiply 9 million by 7
D. multiply 570,000 by 7

16. Jill Hansen lives in an apartment all by herself. She wants to keep track of how she spends her money each month. Which list will she find most useful for making a budget?

A

Rent	$_____
Utilities	_____
Food	_____
Phone	_____
Medical	_____
Clothes	_____
Transportation	_____
Recreation	_____
Savings	_____
TOTAL	_____

B

Rent & Utilities	$_____
Food	_____
Makeup	_____
Movies	_____
Other things	_____
TOTAL	_____

C

Rent	$_____
Gas	_____
Electric	_____
Phone	_____
Water	_____
Food	_____
Makeup	_____
Doctor	_____
Dentist	_____
Medicine	_____
Movies	_____
Records	_____
Shoes	_____
Shirts	_____
Sweaters	_____
Pants	_____

D

Household	$_____
Personal	_____
Work related	_____
Fun	_____
Bank	_____

222

17. Fred Felder was arrested and charged with armed robbery. He asked his brother to get him a lawyer. The lawyer's fee was too high. Does Fred have to stand trial without a lawyer?

A. yes; if he can't afford one, he doesn't get one
B. no; the court will appoint a lawyer to defend him
C. no; the welfare office will assign a lawyer to him
D. no; the district attorney will defend him for free

18. Which service do taxes usually NOT pay for?

A. utilities for homes
B. police protection
C. schools for children
D. street repairs

19. The House of Representatives is voting on a bill to lower taxes. It takes a simply majority to pass this bill. There are 435 representatives present. How many of them must vote "yes" if the bill is to pass?

A. 50
B. 100
C. 208
D. 218

20. What is a primary election?

A. an election in which only important offices are voted on
B. an election in which only two candidates of each party may run
C. an election in which the members of each political party select their party's candidate
D. an election in which only local positions are filled

21. Emily Schmidt has a 1-year lease on her apartment. After living in the apartment for 8 months, she found a cheaper apartment closer to her shop. Her friend John Marrot has agreed to take over her lease, and the landlord has given his permission. Where should John Marrot sign his name on the form below?

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE

For value received we do hereby assign all our right, title and interest in and to the within lease to John Marrot
_____, who hereby accepts said assignment and agrees to fulfill all the terms of the lease
from _____ I _____ day of _____ II _____ 19__.

_____ III _____
Assignor

_____ IV _____
Assignee.

The undersigned hereby consents to the above assignment waiving none of the provisions of this lease.

Grant Williams
_____
Lessor.

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

22. Joan Frask is writing a letter to her congressman, Henry Sanchez. The House of Representatives is going to vote on House Bill 76-891. This bill would pay women over 65 less Social Security. Joan is against this bill. There are many ways that she can tell Congressman Sanchez what she wants. Which one way is NOT correct?

A. "I urge you to vote 'no' on House Bill 76-891."
B. "Please support Social Security and vote for House Bill 76-891."
C. "I am opposed to reducing Social Security and ask you to vote against House Bill 76-891."
D. "When the House votes on House Bill 76-891, please vote against its passage."

23. The law says that a person who is sentenced to prison for life can be paroled on the same terms as someone who is sentenced to 20 years. A person who is sentenced to 20 years is eligible for parole after serving one-third of his term. How many months must a prisoner with a life sentence serve before he can be paroled?

A. 6
B. 7
C. 20
D. 80

24. Floyd Webb was picked up by the police near the ACE Liquor Mart shortly after it was robbed. At the jail, Officer Forest told him that if he signed a confession, he'd get off with only 1 year's probation. Because he believed Officer Forest, Webb signed the confession. The judge found him guilty and gave him 5-15 years. Right after his arrest, Webb had been shown the following statement. Which sentence tells why Webb should NOT have signed the confession?

YOUR RIGHTS AFTER ARREST

What happens after you are arrested?

May you be forced to answer questions?

I. After arrest, you have an absolute right to remain silent and not to answer any questions.

II. No one has a right to force you to answer questions or to sign anything.

III. If someone does try to make you talk or sign something by threats or promises, tell the police official in charge and your lawyer.

IV. No promise made in the police station will be binding in court.

May you use the telephone?

As soon as you are brought to the police station, you have a right to use the telephone to call your family, a friend, or a lawyer and to arrange bail.

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

224

25. Don was ironing his shirts in the kitchen. The electric fuse blew. He wants to finish ironing right away. What should he do?

A. put a penny in the fuse and keep ironing
B. call the electric company to check the wiring in the house
C. move the iron to an outlet on a different, less loaded circuit
D. unplug the freezer

26.

CALORIES IN COMMON FOODS

		Calories
Pancakes (griddle cakes):		
Wheat	1 cake, 4 in. in diameter	60
Buckwheat	1 cake, 4 in. in diameter	55
Pizza (cheese)	5⅓ in. sector, 1/3 of a 14-in. pie	185
Pretzels	5 small sticks	20
Rye Wafers	2 wafers, 1¾ by 3⅓ in.	45
Cheeseburger	1 plain	500
Beverages:		
Ginger ale	8-ounce glass	70
Cola-type	8-ounce glass	95
Beer	8-ounce glass	100

Tony is supposed to be on a diet. He stopped at the Palace Grill on his way home from work. He had 1/3 of a cheese pizza, a cheeseburger, and a beer. The doctor told him not to eat more than 1,000 calories for supper. How many calories can he eat for supper when he gets home?

A. 785
B. 600
C. 215
D. none, he's already eaten too much

27. The chart below shows how many women out of 5 groups of 100 each had babies even though they used various methods of birth control. Which method was the LEAST successful in preventing pregnancy?

Method	Number of Pregnancies
The pill	6
Intrauterine device (IUD)	10
Condom	13
Diaphragm	13
Vaginal foam or jelly alone	15

A. the pill
B. IUD
C. condom
D. vaginal foam or jelly alone

28. The chart below shows the tar and nicotine content of certain cigarettes. Which brand is LEAST dangerous to people's health?

CIGARETTE CARCINOGEN CONTENT

	tar, milligrams per cigarette	nicotine, milligrams per cigarette
Brand S (Filter)	15	1.0
Brand S (Menthol)	13	0.9
Brand R (Filter)	14	0.9
Brand R (Menthol)	13	0.8
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand T (Menthol)	12	0.7
Brand W (Filter)	12	0.8
Brand W (Menthol)	11	0.8

A. S (Filter)
B. R (Menthol)
C. T (Filter)
D. W (Menthol)

29. Doug Brown missed 1 day of school because he had a sore throat. Doug's mother wants to write a note to Doug's teacher. Which things MUST she include in her note?

I. Why Doug was absent
II. Which grade Doug is in
III. What day Doug was sick
IV. Her signature

A. I
B. I and II
C. I, II, and III
D. I, III, and IV

30. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are going to a movie. Mrs. Jones wants to list emergency phone numbers for their babysitter. Which list is best?

A.

Police Dept.	359-0287
Fire Dept.	359-0255
Doctor	626-0177
Ambulance	359-1111
Where we are tonight	833-7925

B.

Police Dept	359-0287
Laundromat	626-8875
Post Office	358-9345
Medicare	882-9000
Ambulance	359-1111
Where we are tonight	833-7925

C.

Doctor	626-0177
Ambulance	359-1111
Nurse	658-9076
Medicare	882-9000
School	833-1963

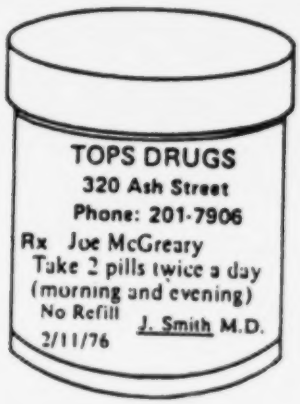
D.

Police Dept.	359-0287
Fire Dept.	359-0255
Nurse	658-9076
Post Office	358-9345
School	833-1963

31. Why were the federal and food drug laws first passed?

A. to make sure the Food Stamp Program was run well
B. to get rid of dirty and unhealthy conditions in food processing plants
C. to control the tax on food and drugs
D. to give certain special groups of people the food and drugs they need

32. Joe McGreary picked up the pills his doctor had told him to take. The druggist gave him the bottle shown below. How many pills should Joe take in 1 day?

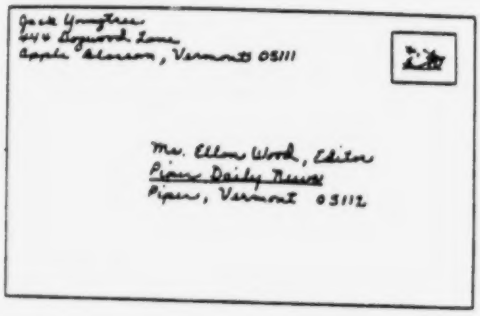


A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6

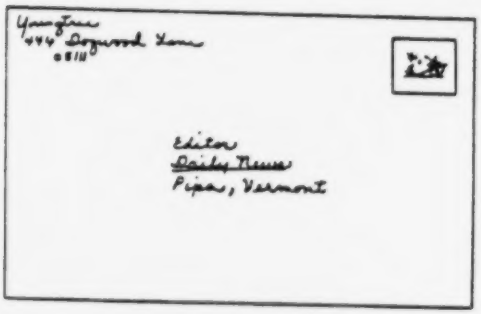
33. Jack Youngtree lives at 444 Dogwood Lane, Apple Blossom, Vermont, 05111. He wrote several letters to Ms. Ellen Wood, the editor of the Piper Daily News. This paper is put out in Piper, Vermont, 05112. Each time Jack addressed an envelope, he did it differently. The post office could not deliver one of the letters.

The envelopes he wrote are shown below. Which one was NOT delivered?

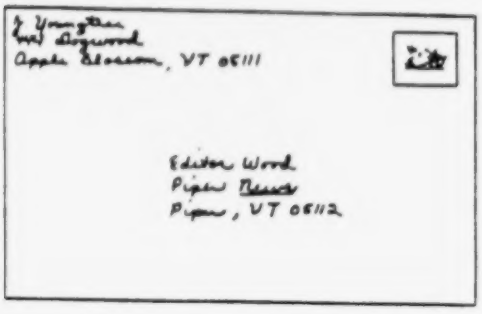
A



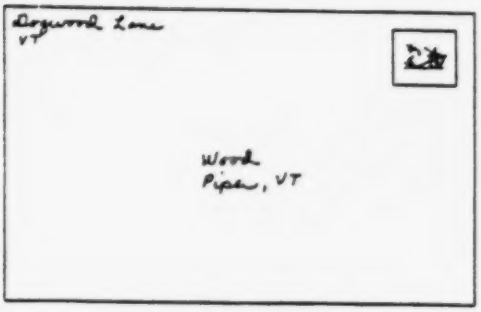
B



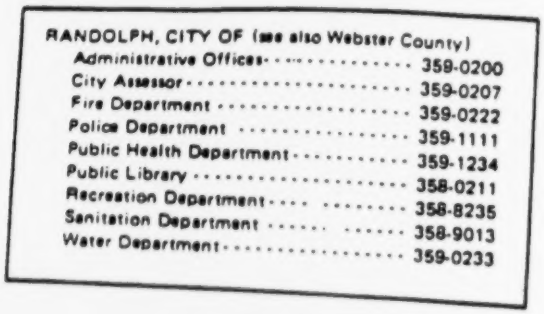
C



D



34. Chester's son was bitten by a dog. He had to find out whether the dog had rabies. He looked in the phone book and found the following numbers. Which one should he have called?



RANDOLPH, CITY OF (see also Webster County)
Administrative Offices 359-0200
City Assessor 359-0207
Fire Department 359-0222
Police Department 359-1111
Public Health Department 359-1234
Public Library 358-0211
Recreation Department 358-8235
Sanitation Department 358-9013
Water Department 359-0233

A. 358-9013
B. 359-0207
C. 359-0233
D. 359-1234

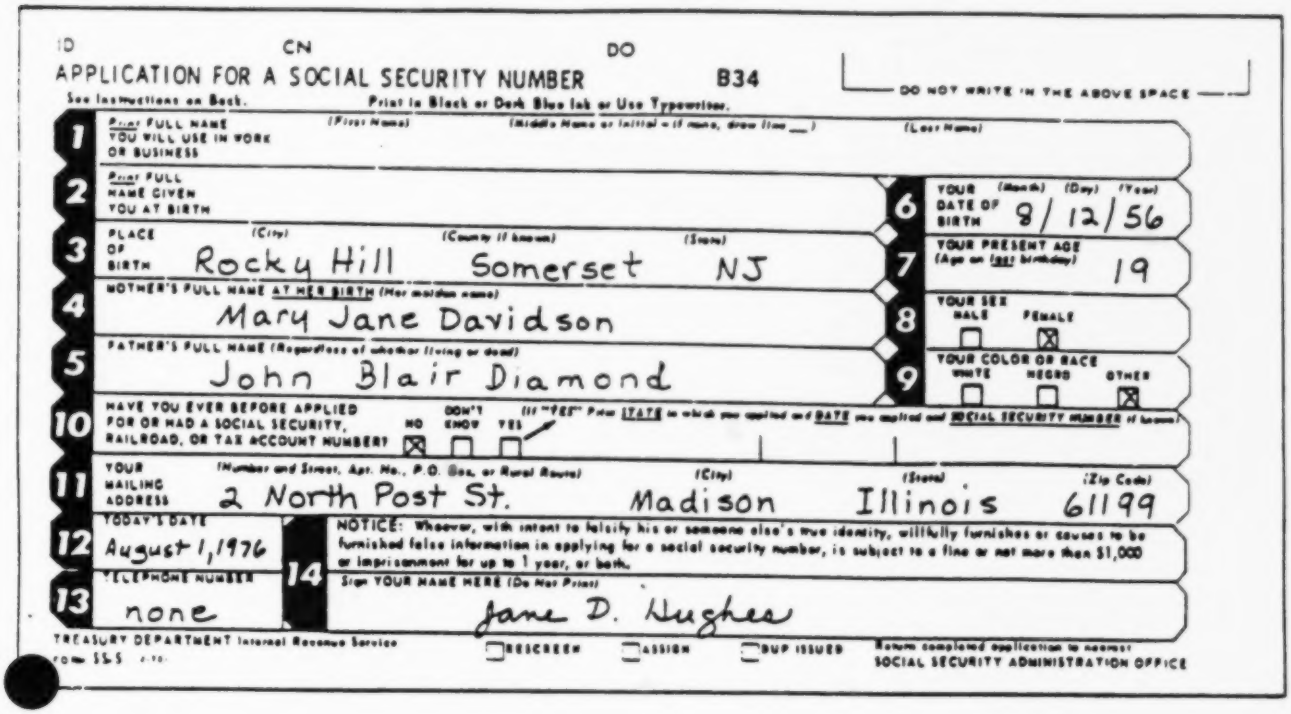
35. Lee wants to read a book about plumbing so he can fix his sink. He doesn't want to buy the book. Where should he go to get it?

A. local bookstore
B. public library
C. plumbers' supply store
D. United Fund office

36. The YWCA offers a 6-week series of family swimming lessons. The lessons cost $100 for the first child and $75 for each additional child in the same family. The Hares have 5 children. They want all of their children to take the lessons. How much will they have to pay?

A. $175
B. $375
C. $400
D. $500

37. Jane Diamond Hughes is applying for a Social Security number. What name should Jane put in the space labeled 1?



ID CN DO

APPLICATION FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER B34

DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

See Instructions on Back. Print in Black or Dark Blue Ink or Use Typewriter.

1 First FULL NAME YOU WILL USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS (First Name) (Middle Name or Initial - If none, draw line ___) (Last Name)

2 First FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH

3 PLACE OF BIRTH (City) Rocky Hill (County if known) Somerset (State) NJ

4 MOTHER'S FULL NAME AT HER BIRTH (Her maiden name) Mary Jane Davidson

5 FATHER'S FULL NAME (Regardless of whether living or dead) John Blair Diamond

6 YOUR DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year) 8/12/56

7 YOUR PRESENT AGE (Age on last birthday) 19

8 YOUR SEX MALE ☐ FEMALE ☒

9 YOUR COLOR OR RACE WHITE ☐ NEGRO ☐ OTHER ☒

10 HAVE YOU EVER BEFORE APPLIED FOR OR HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD, OR TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER? NO ☒ DON'T KNOW ☐ YES ☐ (If "YES" Show STATE in which you applied and DATE you applied and SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER if known)

11 YOUR MAILING ADDRESS (Number and Street, Apt. No., P.O. Box, or Rural Route) 2 North Post St. (City) Madison (State) Illinois (Zip Code) 61199

12 TODAY'S DATE August 1, 1976

13 TELEPHONE NUMBER none

14 NOTICE: Whoever, with intent to falsify his or someone else's true identity, willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished false information in applying for a social security number, is subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both.

Sign YOUR NAME HERE (Do Not Print) Jane D. Hughes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Internal Revenue Service Form SS-5 (Rev.)

RESCREEN ☐ ASSIGN ☐ DUP ISSUED ☐

Return completed application to nearest SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

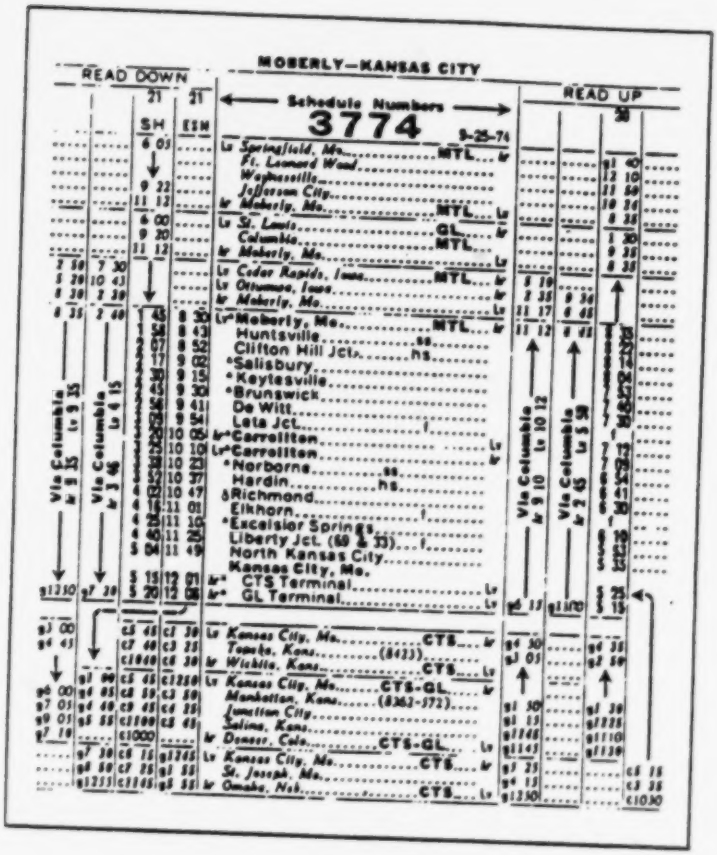
A. Jane D. Hughes
B. Hughes, Jane D.
C. Jane Diamond
D. Diamond, Jane

38. What does it mean when people have the "right of way" in traffic?

A. they must stay in the right lane
B. they must turn right at the next corner
C. they have the right to turn in any direction they choose
D. they do not have to yield to cross traffic

39. A bus schedule for the trip between Moberly and Kansas City is shown below. Mr. Clark lives in Moberly. He has to go to Kansas City on Tuesday. He has an interview scheduled there for 1:30 p.m. He should take the bus that leaves Moberly at what time?

A. 8:30
B. 9:30
C. 11:00
D. 11:12



MOBERLY—KANSAS CITY

READ DOWN — READ UP

Schedule Numbers 3774 9-25-74

	21	21		28
	SH	EXH		
	6 05		Lv Springfield, Mo. MTL Ar	
	↓		Ft. Leonard Wood	
	9 22		Waynesville	
	11 13		Jefferson City	
			Ar Moberly, Mo. MTL Lv	
	6 00		Lv St. Louis GL Ar	
	9 20		Columbia MTL	
	11 12		Ar Moberly, Mo. Lv	
7 30	7 30		Lv Cedar Rapids, Iowa MTL Ar	
5 20	10 43		Lv Ottumwa, Iowa	
8 30	2 39		Ar Moberly, Mo. Lv	
8 35	2 46	1 45	Lv* Moberly, Mo. MTL Ar	11 12
		1 49	Huntsville	
		1 57	Clifton Hill Jct. ss	
		2 07	*Salisbury	
		2 15	*Keytesville	
		2 20	*Brunswick	
		2 41	De Witt	
		2 54	Lala Jct. f	
		3 05	Ar* Carrollton Lv	
		3 10	Lv* Carrollton Ar	
		3 23	*Norborne ss	
		3 37	Hardin hs	
		3 47	δRichmond	
		4 01	Elkhorn f	
		4 10	*Excelsior Springs	
		4 20	Liberty Jct. (69 & 33) f	
		4 49	North Kansas City	
			Kansas City, Mo.	
	5 15	5 15	Ar* CTS Terminal Lv	
g12 30	g7 30	5 20	Ar* GL Terminal Lv	g6 15

Via Columbia: Lv 9 35 / Lv 4 15 — Ar 9 10 / Ar 2 45

g3 00	c5 45	c3 30	Lv Kansas City, Mo. CTS Ar	g4 30
g4 45	c7 40	c3 25	Topeka, Kans. (8423)	g3 05
	c10 40	c8 30	Ar Wichita, Kans. CTS Lv	
	g3 00	c5 45	c12 50	Lv Kansas City, Mo. CTS-GL Ar	g1 30
g6 00	g6 05	c8 35	c3 50	Manhattan, Kans. (8363-372)	g1 15
g7 05	g6 40	c9 45	c6 35	Junction City	g12 45
g9 05	g8 55	c11 00	c8 45	Salina, Kans.	g11 45
g7 10		c10 00		Ar Denver, Colo. CTS-GL Lv	
	g7 30	c6 15	g12 45	Lv Kansas City, Mo. CTS Ar	g3 25
	g8 50	c7 25	g1 55	St. Joseph, Mo.	g4 15
	g12 55	c12 45	g5 55	Ar Omaha, Neb. CTS Lv	g12 30

Via Columbia: Lv 9 10 / Lv 2 45 — Ar 9 35 / Ar 4 15

All trips operate daily unless otherwise noted.
AM—Light Face. PM—Bold Face.
Times shown in ITALICS indicate service via connecting trip or trips.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS

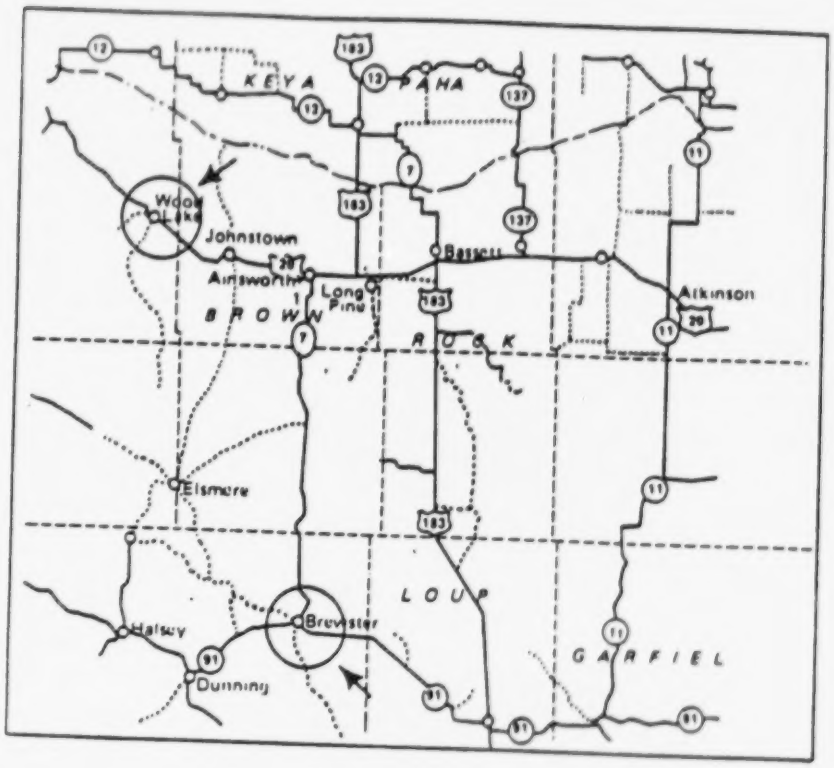
CTS or c—Continental Trailways.
GL or g—Greyhound Lines, Inc.
JL—Jefferson Lines.

MTL—MISSOURI TRANSIT.
SMS—Scenic Hawkeye Stages.
SH or ‡—Sunday and Holidays ONLY.
*—Full Service Terminal.
LB—Lock Box for deposit of express after hours.

δ—Meal stop or rest stop.
f—Flag stop.
hs—Highway stop.
D—Goes into town to discharge only.
ss—Station stop. ° or Dly—Daily.
EXH or °—Except Sundays and Holidays.

‡ or Sun—Sundays only.
b—Checked baggage, prepaid and collect express—No C.O.D.
sk-Sun—When Holiday falls on Monday-Schedule will operate Monday in place of Sunday.

40. Mr. King wants to take the most direct route from Wood Lake to Brewster. In what town does he have to change from one highway to another?



A. Elsmere
B. Ainsworth
C. Johnstown
D. Brown Rock

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.3: Advanced

Tier 2.3: MASTERY TEST 1

1. Charlene is looking for a job as a sales clerk. Where will she likely get the LEAST help?

   A. newspaper want ads
   B. an employment agency
   C. her friend who works as a telephone operator
   D. the personnel manager in a department store

2. Sally is applying for a job as a secretary. She types 65 words per minute on an electric typewriter. In which space on the application blank should she write this?

MILLER CORPORATION

JOB APPLICATION

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____

Position Sought: I _____

Education: II _____

Previous Experience: III _____

_____

_____

_____

Skills: IV _____

   A. I
   B. II
   C. III
   D. IV

3. Barry is giving Rick a hard time at work. What is the best thing for Rick to do?

   A. tell Barry to stop or fight it out
   B. ask Barry to stop or he'll have to tell the boss
   C. tell the boss right away so Barry will be transferred
   D. find some way to give Barry a hard time back

4. This notice is posted on the bulletin board of the ABC Company. What does this notice mean?

A B C COMPANY
We are an Equal Opportunity Employer

   A. all people working for ABC are given regular chances for promotion
   B. a person doesn't have to meet job requirements to apply for a job at ABC
   C. when ABC's bosses hire someone, they do so without regard to race, creed, sex, or national origin
   D. anyone can work at ABC

5. Pamela Jones makes $3.00 an hour and usually works a 40-hour week. She is paid time-and-a-half for overtime. How much did she earn the week she worked 43 hours?

   A. $120.00
   B. $124.50
   C. $129.00
   D. $133.50

6. The EZ Paint Factory is an "open shop." What does this mean?

   A. people can buy things 24 hours a day there
   B. members of any race, color, or creed may work there
   C. no one has to join a union in order to work there
   D. customers can shop there without a credit card

7. Randy Murphy took some tests from his school's vocational counselor. She told him he did well in math and business and that it might be good for him to look for a job that uses these skills. If he takes her advice, which ad should he answer first?

1. **Truck Driver**—must have commercial license. Full company benefits with profit sharing. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact Ed Kissman, Calcarieu Lumber Company, 258-2201

2. **Apt. Managing Couple**
48-unit complex in University area. Furnished apartment and salary. Experience essential. 465-9927, 453-4545, 452-3314.

3. **Social Worker-Trainee**—$400 month! High school? Stable? Ability advances! Benefits! Call now 444-6711. Republic Personnel Service 2101 South Hall 35

4. **Immediate Opening** for a construction laborer with some knowledge of construction. 345-4785, ask for Achelata

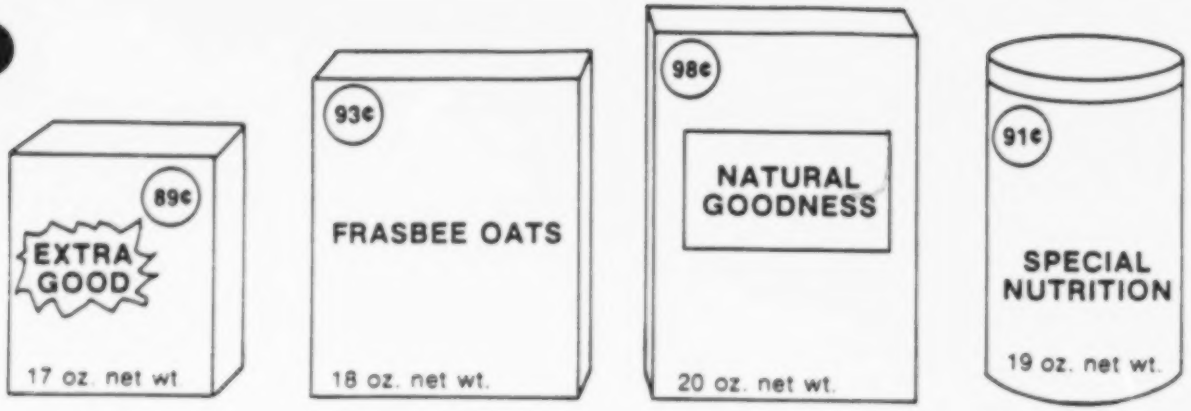
5. **If You're Interested** in earning $1550 a month part time with an investment of $2990 fully returnable, call Mr. Wilbams collect, 215-453-4897

6. **Trainee**
Tired of hearing "need experience"? Knowledge of simple bookkeeping, a good phone voice, and a desire to learn will be appreciated in this friendly office where you can learn an exciting and rewarding career. Good hours—plush office! Call Liz, 454-3986. Evins Personnel Consultants, 959 Rein.

A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

8. The XYZ Employment Agency charged Denise Franke 4% of her salary the first year to find her a job. They job they found for her pays $8,000 per year. Denise wants to pay XYZ $80 each month until she's paid up. How many months will it take her to pay back the fee?

A. 4
B. 8
C. 10
D. 100



9. Which box contains the most cereal by weight?

   A. Extra Good
   B. Frasbee Oats
   C. Natural Goodness
   D. Special Nutrition

10. Ellen Kim has a motorcycle. She wants to keep it in good shape. A portion of the owner's manual is shown below. How often should she change the oil in the gearbox?

KEEPING YOUR MOTORCYCLE IN GOOD REPAIR

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE:

1) Lubricate control cables ..... every 1,000 miles
2) Remove chain for cleaning and greasing ..... every 1,000 miles
3) Change oil in engine and chain case ..... every 4,000 miles
4) Change oil in gearbox ..... every 6,000 miles
5) Grease wheel bearings ..... every 12,000 miles

   A. every 1,000 miles
   B. every 4,000 miles
   C. every 6,000 miles
   D. every 12,000 miles

11. The Grants applied for a charge account at the local hardware store. The manager told them that they cannot start charging things until the store gives them a "credit check." What does this mean?

    A. someone will check to make sure the Grants pay their bills on time
    B. the Grants must put down $25 as a security deposit
    C. someone will check whether the Grants belong to a political party
    D. the Grants will recieve a card to use instead of money

12. Sarah Gibbs saw the ad below in Monday's paper. That same day, she went to the store and asked to see the advertised radio. The salesman told her that the last one had been sold "less than an hour ago." He said they still had a "much better model" on special for only $88.39. Should Sarah buy the "much better model"?

    A. yes, because it's probably a better bargain
    B. yes, because it probably has even more channels
    C. no, because what the salesman is trying to do is illegal
    D. no, because she can't afford the better model.

13. Sometimes stores advertise brand name products at unusually low prices. Why might a store owner do this?

    A. he's a nice guy who wants to do people favors
    B. he can write off the loss as a tax deduction
    C. he wants to pass his profits on to his customers
    D. he hopes people will buy other things when they come in for the sale

14. A government report says: "If every household in the United States lowered its heating temperatures by 6 degrees, the demand for fuel would drop by more than 570,000 barrels of oil per day. This is enough to heat over 9 million homes during the winter season." Doris wants to figure out how much oil this would save in a week. What should she do?

A. divide 9 million by 7
B. divide 570,000 by 7
C. multiply 9 million by 7
D. multiply 570,000 by 7

15. Part of Ellen Dorney's income tax return for 1975 is shown on the next page (page 7). Does Ellen get a refund or must she pay a balance due? How much?

A. Refund: $137.00
B. Refund: $276.00
C. Balance Due: $689.00
C. Balance Due: $413.00

Short Form 1040A — U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service — **1975**

Please print or type

Name. If joint return, give first names and initials of both: ELLEN P. | Last name: DORNEY

Your social security number: 205 30 7745 | For Privacy Act Notification, see page 2 of Instructions.

Spouse's social security no. | For IRS use only

Present home address (Number and street, including apartment number, or rural route): 13 Bell Street

City, town or post office, State and ZIP code: North Chester, MA 02123

Occupation: Yours ▶ | Spouse's ▶

Requested by Census Bureau & Revenue Sharing

A In what city, town, village, etc., do you live? North Chester

B Do you live within the legal limits of the city, town, etc.? [X] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

C In what county and State do you live? County: Hudson State: MA

D In what township do you live? (See page 5.) Chester

Filing Status (check only ONE box)

1 [X] Single
2 [ ] Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)
3 [ ] Married filing separately. If spouse is also filing give spouse's social security number in designated space above and enter full name here ▶
4 [ ] Unmarried Head of Household (See page 4 of Instructions) ▶
5 [ ] Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (Year spouse died ▶ 19). See page 4 of Instructions.

Exemptions

6a Regular [X] Yourself [ ] Spouse — Enter number of boxes checked ▶ 1
b First names of your dependent children who lived with you _____ Enter number ▶ 0
c Number of other dependents (from line 22) ▶ 0
d Total (add lines 6a, b, and c) ▶ 1
e Age 65 or over [ ] Yourself [ ] Spouse; Blind [ ] Yourself [ ] Spouse — Enter number of boxes checked ▶ 0
7 Total (add lines 6d and e) ▶ 1

8 Presidential Election Campaign Fund — Do you wish to designate $1 of your taxes for this fund? [✓] Yes [ ] No; If joint return, does your spouse wish to designate $1? [ ] Yes [ ] No. Note: If you check the "Yes" box(es) it will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.

9 Wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation (Attach Forms W-2. If unavailable, see page 6 of Instructions)	9	4303	64
10a Dividends (if over $400, see instructions at top of page 3) $ none 10b Less exclusion $ none Balance ▶	10c	0	00
11 Interest income (if over $400, see Instructions at top of page 3)	11	0	00
12 Total (add lines 9, 10c, and 11) (Adjusted Gross Income) (If less than $8,000, see page 18 of Instructions on "Earned Income Credit")	12	4303	64

● If you want IRS to figure your tax, see page 6 of Instructions.
If line 12 is under $15,000, find tax in Tax Tables (on pages 8–18) and enter on line 13a, on the back.
If line 12 is $15,000 or more, figure your tax using the Tax Computation Worksheet on page 18 of Instructions.

13a Tax, check if from: [X] Tax Tables (pages 8–18) OR [ ] Tax Computation Worksheet (page 18)	13a	306	00
b Credit for personal exemptions (multiply line 6d by $30)	b	30	00
14a Balance (subtract line 13b from line 13a). If less than zero, enter zero.	14a	276	00
b Credit for contributions to candidates for public office (see page 7 of Instructions)	b	0	00
15 Income tax (subtract line 14b from line 14a). If less than zero, enter zero.	15	276	00

16a Total Federal income tax withheld (attach Forms W-2 to front)	16a	413	00
b Excess FICA, RRTA, or FICA/RRTA tax withheld (two or more employers—see page 7 of Instructions)	b	0	00
c 1975 estimated tax payments (include amount allowed as credit from 1974 return)	c	0	00
d Earned income credit	d	0	00
		0	00
		0	00

Pay amount on line 18 in full with this return. Write social security number on check or money order and make payable to Internal Revenue Service.

17 Total (add lines 16a, b, c, and d)	17	413	00
18 If line 15 is larger than line 17, enter BALANCE DUE IRS ▶	18		
19 If line 17 is larger than line 15, enter amount OVERPAID ▶	19		
20 Amount of line 19 to be REFUNDED TO YOU ▶	20		
21 Amount of line 19 to be credited on 1976 estimated tax ▶ 21			

If all of overpayment (line 19) is to be refunded (line 20), make no entry on line 21

Other Dependents

(a) NAME	(b) Relationship	(c) Months lived in your home. If born or died during year, write B or D.	(d) Did dependent have income of $750 or more?	(e) Amount YOU furnished for dependent's support. If 100% write ALL.	(f) Amount furnished by OTHERS including dependent
				$	$

22 Total number of dependents listed in column (a). Enter here and on line 6c ▶

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign here

Your signature — Date

Spouse's signature (if filing jointly, BOTH must sign even if only one had income)

Preparer's signature (other than taxpayer) — Date

Address (and ZIP Code)

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1975—O-675-394

240

16. Jill Hansen lives in an apartment all by herself. She wants to keep track of how she spends her money each month. Which list will she find most useful for making a budget?

A.

Rent	$ _____
Utilities	_____
Food	_____
Phone	_____
Medical	_____
Clothes	_____
Transportation	_____
Recreation	_____
Savings	_____
TOTAL	_____

B.

Rent & Utilities	$ _____
Food	_____
Makeup	_____
Movies	_____
Other things	_____
TOTAL	_____

C.

Rent	$ _____
Gas	_____
Electric	_____
Phone	_____
Water	_____
Food	_____
Makeup	_____
Doctor	_____
Dentist	_____
Medicine	_____
Movies	_____
Records	_____
Shoes	_____
Skirts	_____
Sweaters	_____
Pants	_____

D.

Household	$ _____
Personal	_____
Work related	_____
Fun	_____
Bank	_____

17. Fred Felder was arrested and charged with armed robbery. He asked his brother to get him a lawyer. The lawyer's fee was too high. Does Fred have to stand trial without a lawyer?

A. yes; if he can't afford one, he doesn't get one
B. no; the court will appoint a lawyer to defend him
C. no; the welfare office will assign a lawyer to him
D. no; the district attorney will defend him for free

18. Which service do taxes usually NOT pay for?

A. utilities for homes
B. police protection
C. schools for children
D. street repairs

19. The House of Representatives is voting on a bill to lower taxes. It takes a simple majority to pass this bill. There are 435 representatives in attendance. How many of them must vote "yes" if the bill is to pass?

A. 50
B. 100
C. 208
D. 218

20. According to the United States Constitution, which groups should be allowed to have peaceful public meetings?

A. all groups
B. only groups whose members are all U.S. citizens
C. only the few groups that will guarantee in writing not to cause trouble
D. only groups that the government has okayed

21. Joan Frask is writing a letter to her congressman, Henry Sanchez. The House of Representatives is going to vote on House Bill 76-891. This bill would force all cities to set curfews for young people. Joan is against this bill. There are many ways that she can tell Congressman Sanchez what she wants. Which one way is NOT correct?

A. "I urge you to vote 'no' on House Bill 76-891."
B. "Please support curfews and vote for House Bill 76-891."
C. "I am opposed to setting curfews and ask you to vote against House Bill 76-891."
D. "When the House votes on House Bill 76-891, please vote against its passage."

22. Emily Schmidt has a 1-year lease on her apartment. After living in the apartment for 8 months, she found a cheaper apartment closer to her shop. Her friend John Marrot has agreed to take over her lease, and the landlord has given his permission. Where should John Marrot sign his name on the form below?

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE

For value received we do hereby assign all our right, title and interest in and to the within lease to John Marrot, who hereby accepts said assignment and agrees to fulfill all the terms of this lease from I day of II 19__

III
Assignor.

IV
Assignee.

The undersigned hereby consents to the above assignment waiving none of the provisions of this lease.

Grant Williams
Lessor.

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

23. The law says that a person who is sentenced to prison for life can be paroled on the same terms as someone who is sentenced to 20 years. A person is sentenced to 20 years is eligible for parole after serving one-third of his term. How many months must a prisoner with a life sentence serve before he can be paroled?

A. 6
B. 7
C. 20
D. 80

24. Floyd Webb was picked up by the police near ACE Sporting Goods shortly after it was robbed. At the jail, Officer Forest told him that if he signed a confession, he'd get off with only one year's probation. Because he believed Officer Forest, Webb signed the confession. The judge found him guilty and gave him 5-15 years. Right after his arrest, Webb had been shown the following statement. Which sentence tells why Webb should NOT have signed the confession?

YOUR RIGHTS AFTER ARREST

What happens after you are arrested?

May you be forced to answer questions?

I. After arrest, you have an absolute right to remain silent and not to answer any questions.

II. No one has a right to force you to answer questions or to sign anything.

III. If someone does try to make you talk or sign something by threats or promises, tell the police official in charge and your lawyer.

IV. No promise made in the police station will be binding in court.

May you use the telephone?

As soon as you are brought to the police station, you have a right to use the telephone to call your family, a friend, or a lawyer and to arrange bail.

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

25. Jane Dorsey's little sister, Betsy, swallowed some bleach. Jane looked at the label on the bottle to see what she should do. The label is shown below. What should she give Betsy to drink?

> **HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.** If swallowed, give one or two glasses of water or milk. Call a physician. Do not mix or use with acids, ammonia, bowl cleaner or other household chemicals. Gases might be formed. Keep bottle upright in cool place.

A. a glass of lemonade
B. a glass of milk
C. a glass of cola
D. nothing

26. Doug is making a list of the things he wants to stock in a first aid kit for his car. What should his list include?

I. Bandaids
II. A tube of burn ointment
III. Gauze bandages
IV. Aspirin

A. I and II only
B. I, II, and IV only
C. I, III, and IV only
D. I, II, III, and IV

27. Why were the federal food and drug laws first passed?

A. to make sure the Food Stamp Program was run well
B. to get rid of dirty and unhealthy conditions in food processing plants
C. to control the tax on food and drugs
D. to give certain special groups of people the food and drugs they need

28. Mrs. Koch is pregnant. Her doctor told her to keep a record by filling in the chart below each week. Thursday night she ate meat loaf and green beans. She weighed 114 pounds. Where on the chart should she write that she ate beans?

NAME: Mrs. Aileen Koch WEEK OF: July 10, 1975

		Meat	Dairy	Vegetables	Grains	Weight	Sleep	Exercise	Cigarettes
Mon.	Breakfast Lunch Dinner	chicken	1 c. milk cottage cheese 1 c. milk	peas & carrots	toast rice	115	8 hours	½ hour walk	6
Tues.	Breakfast Lunch Dinner	liver	1 c. milk cottage cheese 1 c. milk	2 tomatoes onions spinach	cold cereal crackers potatoes	116	7½ hours	¾ hour	7
Wed.	Breakfast Lunch Dinner	tuna fish salad 2 hot dogs	1 c. milk 1 c. milk yogurt	pea soup	cold cereal 2 slices bread	116	8 hours	½ hour walk	5
Thurs.	Breakfast Lunch Dinner	I		II	III	IV			
Fri.	Breakfast Lunch Dinner								

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

29. Dorothy is going out to eat at a place that has tuna salad, spaghetti with tomato sauce, spinach salad, and french-fried potatoes on special. She wants to eat a high protein dinner. What should she order?

A. tuna salad
B. spaghetti with tomato sauce
C. french-fried potatoes
D. spinach salad

30.

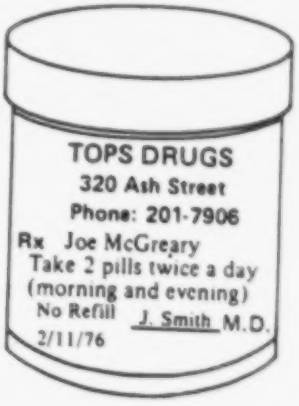
CALORIES IN COMMON FOODS

		Calories
Pancakes (griddle cakes):		
Wheat	1 cake, 4 in. in diameter	60
Buckwheat	1 cake, 4 in. in diameter	55
Pizza (cheese)	5⅓ in. sector, 1/3 of a 14-in. pie	185
Pretzels	5 small sticks	20
Rye Wafers	2 wafers, 1¾ by 3½ in.	45
Cheeseburger	1 plain	500
Beverages:		
Ginger ale	8-ounce glass	70
Cola-type	8-ounce glass	95
Milkshake	8-ounce glass	300

Tony is supposed to be on a diet. He stopped at the Palace Grill on his way home from school. He had one-third of a cheese pizza and two milkshakes. The doctor told him not to eat more than 1,000 calories for supper. How many calories can he eat for supper when he gets home?

A. 785
B. 600
C. 215
D. none, he's already eaten too much

31. Joe McGreary picked up the pills his doctor had told him to take. The druggist gave him the bottle shown below. How many pills should Joe take in one day?



A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6

32. The chart below shows the tar and nicotine content of certain cigarettes. Which brand is LEAST dangerous to people's health?

CIGARETTE CARCINOGEN CONTENT

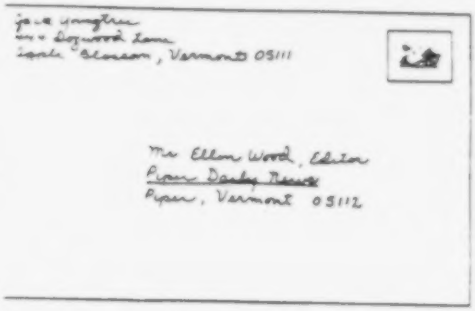
	tar, milligrams per cigarette	nicotine, milligrams per cigarette
Brand S (Filter)	15	1.0
Brand S (Menthol)	13	0.9
Brand R (Filter)	14	0.9
Brand R (Menthol)	13	0.8
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand T (Menthol)	12	0.7
Brand W (Filter)	12	0.8
Brand W (Menthol)	11	0.8

A. S (Filter)
B. R (Menthol)
C. T (Filter)
D. W (Menthol)

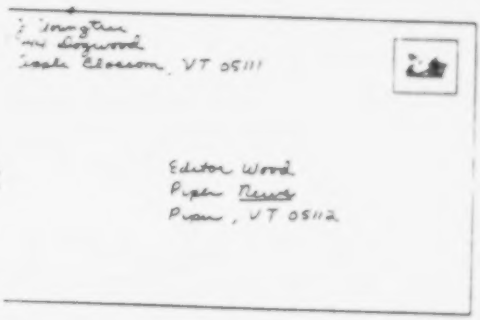
33. Jack Youngtree lives at 444 Dogwood Lane, Apple Blossom, Vermont, 05111. He wrote several letters to Ms. Ellen Wood, the editor of the Piper Daily News. This paper is put out in Piper, Vermont, 05112. Each time Jack addressed an envelope, he did it differently. The post office could not deliver one of the letters.

The envelopes he wrote are shown below. Which one was NOT delivered?

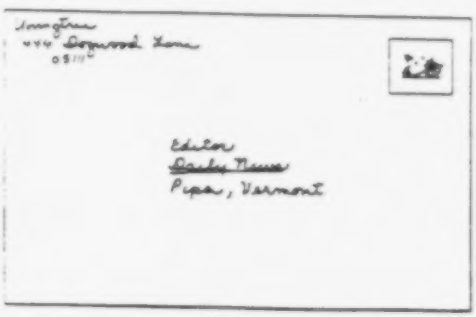
A



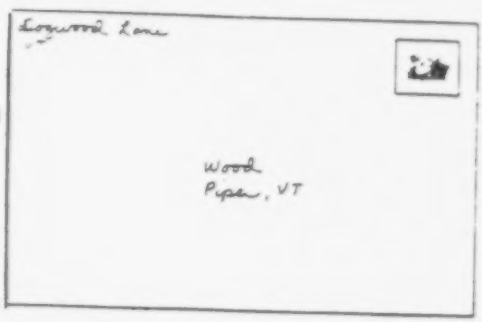
C



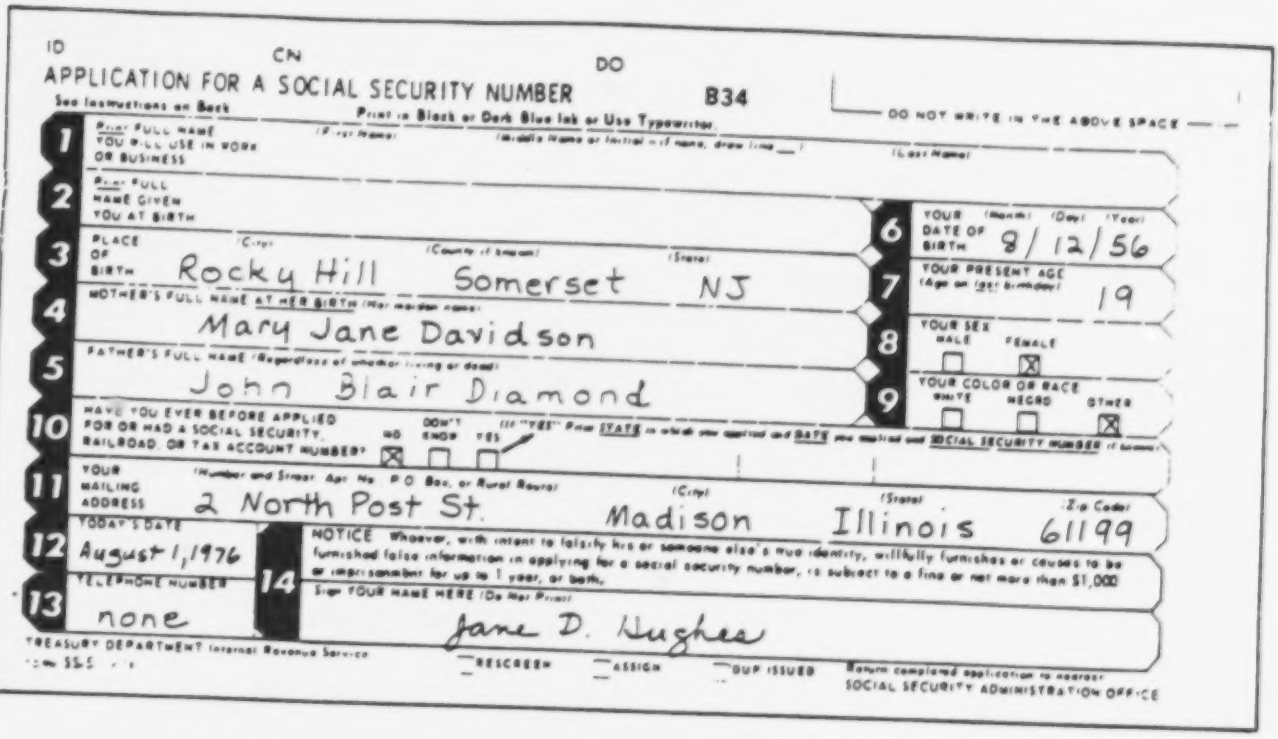
B



D



34. Jane Diamond Hughes is applying for a Social Security Number. What should Jane put in the space labeled 1?



ID CN DO

APPLICATION FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER B34

See instructions on Back. Print in Black or Dark Blue Ink or Use Typewriter. DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

1 FIRST FULL NAME YOU WILL USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS (First Name) (Middle Name or Initial — if none, draw line) (Last Name)

2 FIRST FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH

3 PLACE OF BIRTH (City) Rocky Hill (County if known) Somerset (State) NJ

4 MOTHER'S FULL NAME AT HER BIRTH (Her maiden name) Mary Jane Davidson

5 FATHER'S FULL NAME (Regardless of whether living or dead) John Blair Diamond

6 YOUR DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year) 8/12/56

7 YOUR PRESENT AGE (Age on last birthday) 19

8 YOUR SEX MALE ☐ FEMALE ☒

9 YOUR COLOR OR RACE WHITE ☐ NEGRO ☐ OTHER ☒

10 HAVE YOU EVER BEFORE APPLIED FOR OR HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD, OR TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER? NO ☒ DON'T KNOW ☐ YES ☐ If "YES" Print STATE in which you applied and DATE you applied and SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER if known

11 YOUR MAILING ADDRESS (Number and Street, Apt. No., P.O. Box, or Rural Route) 2 North Post St. (City) Madison (State) Illinois (Zip Code) 61199

12 TODAY'S DATE August 1, 1976

13 TELEPHONE NUMBER none

14 NOTICE: Whoever, with intent to falsify his or someone else's true identity, willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished false information in applying for a social security number, is subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both.

Sign YOUR NAME HERE (Do Not Print) Jane D. Hughes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Internal Revenue Service — Form SS-5 — RESCREEN ☐ ASSIGN ☐ DUP ISSUED ☐

Return completed application to nearest SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

A. Jane D. Hughes
B. Hughes, Jane D.
C. Jane Diamond
D. Diamond, Jane

35. Milly took bowling lessons at the local YWCA. They cost $5 for the first week and $2 for each additional week. She took lessons for 7 weeks. How much did she have to pay?

A. $7
B. $14
C. $17
D. $19

36. Mrs. Green's landlord has not kept his promise to fix the short circuit in the wiring in her apartment. Which is the best place for her to take her complaint.

A. the police department
B. the fire department
C. the city housing commission
D. the district attorney's office

37. Lee wants to read a book about car repair so he can fix his van. He doesn't want to buy the book. Where should he go to get it?

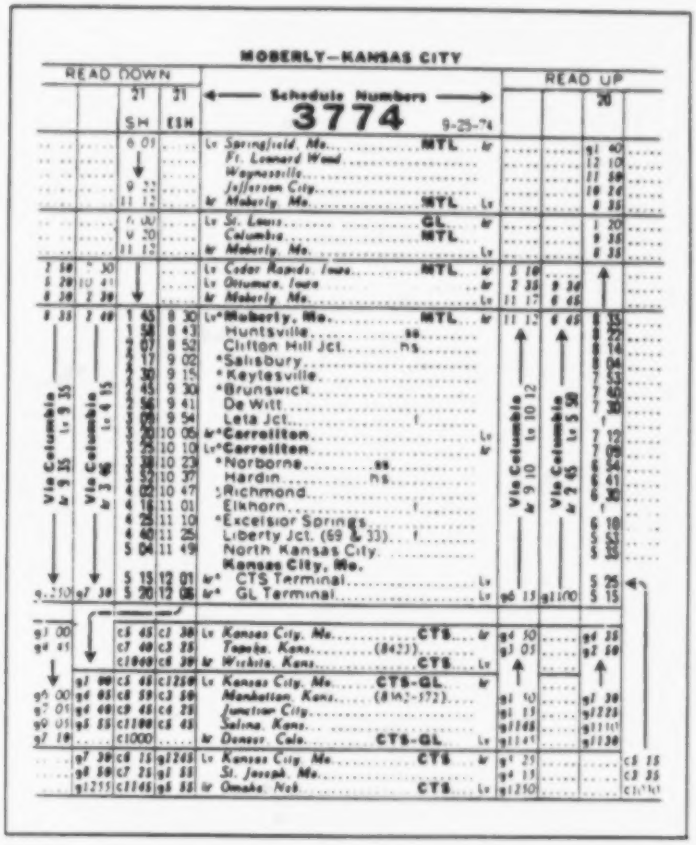
A. local bookstore
B. public library
C. auto dealer
D. United Fund office

38. What does it mean when people have the "right of way" in traffic?

A. they must stay in the right lane
B. they must turn right at the next corner
C. they have the right to turn in any direction they choose
D. they do not have to yield to cross traffic

39. A bus schedule for the trip between Moberly and Kansas City is shown below. Mr. Clark lives in Moberly. He has to go to Kansas City on Tuesday. He has an interview scheduled there for 1:30 p.m. He should take the bus that leaves Moberly at what time?

A. 8:30
B. 9:30
C. 11:00
D. 11:12



MOBERLY—KANSAS CITY

READ DOWN — Schedule Numbers 3774 — 9-25-74 — READ UP

	21 SH	21 EXH		20
	6 01		Lv Springfield, Mo. MTL Ar	g1 40
			Ft. Leonard Wood	12 10
			Waynesville	11 58
	9 22		Jefferson City	10 26
	11 12		Ar Moberly, Mo. MTL Lv	8 35
			Lv St. Louis GL Ar	1 20
			Columbia MTL	9 35
			Ar Moberly, Mo. Lv	8 35
7 30	7 30		Lv Cedar Rapids, Iowa MTL Ar	5 10
5 29	10 41		Lv Ottumwa, Iowa Ar	2 35 9 36
8 39	2 39		Ar Moberly, Mo. Lv	11 17 6 45
8 35	2 48	1 45	8 30	Lv *Moberly, Mo. MTL Ar	11 12 6 45
		1 58	8 43	Huntsville ss	
		2 07	8 52	Clifton Hill Jct. hs	
		2 17	9 02	*Salisbury	
		2 30	9 15	*Keytesville	
		2 45	9 30	*Brunswick	
		2 56	9 41	De Witt	
		3 09	9 54	Leta Jct. f	
		3 28	10 05	Ar *Carrollton Lv	
		3 30	10 10	Lv *Carrollton Ar	
		3 38	10 23	*Norborne ss	
		3 52	10 37	Hardin hs	
		4 02	10 47	§Richmond	
		4 16	11 01	Elkhorn f	
		4 25	11 10	*Excelsior Springs	
		4 40	11 25	Liberty Jct. (69 & 33) f	
		5 04	11 49	North Kansas City	
				Kansas City, Mo.	
		5 15	12 01	Ar* CTS Terminal Lv	
9 210	g7 38	5 20	12 06	Ar* GL Terminal Lv	g6 15 g1100	5 25
g1 00		c5 45	c1 30	Lv Kansas City, Mo. CTS Ar	g4 50	g4 35
g4 41		c7 40	c3 25	Topeka, Kans. (8423)	g3 03	g2 20
		c1940	c6 35	Ar Wichita, Kans. CTS Lv		
	g1 00	c5 45	c1250	Lv Kansas City, Mo. CTS-GL Ar	g1 40	g1 30
g5 00	g4 05	c8 59	c3 50	Manhattan, Kans. (8142-572)	g1 13	g1225
g7 01	g4 48	c9 45	c4 25	Junction City	g1145	g11 11
g9 05	g5 55	c11 00	c5 45	Salina, Kans.	g1041	g1130
g7 10		c1000		Ar Denver, Colo. CTS-GL Lv		
	g7 39	c6 15	g1245	Lv Kansas City, Mo. CTS Ar	g1 25	c5 35
	g8 58	c7 25	g1 55	St. Joseph, Mo.	g4 15	c3 35
	g1215	c1245	g5 55	Ar Omaha, Neb. CTS Lv	g1250	c11 40

Via Columbia: Ar 9 35 / Lv 9 35 — Ar 3 46 / Lv 4 15 — Ar 9 10 / Lv 10 12 — Ar 9 45 / Lv 5 50

All trips operate daily unless otherwise noted.
AM—Light Face. PM—Bold Face.
Times shown in ITALICS indicate service via connecting trip or trips.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS

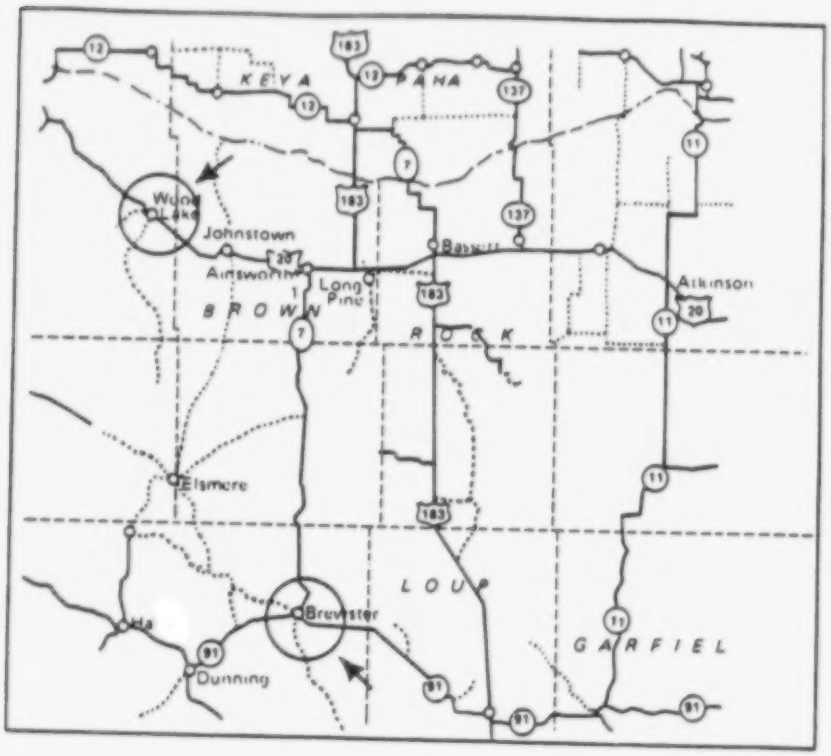
CTS or c—Continental Trailways.
GL or g—Greyhound Lines, Inc.
JL—Jefferson Lines.

MTL—MISSOURI TRANSIT.
SHS—Scenic Hawkeye Stages.
SH or ‡—Sunday and Holidays ONLY
*—Full Service Terminal.
LB—Lock Box for deposit of express after hours.

#—Meal stop or rest stop.
f—Flag stop.
hs—Highway stop.
D—Goes into town to discharge only.
ss—Station stop. * or Dly—Daily.
EXH or °—Except Sundays and Holidays.

§ or Sun—Sundays only.
‡—Checked baggage, prepaid and collect express—No C.O.D.
sh-Sun—When Holiday falls on Monday-Schedule will operate Monday in place of Sunday.

40. Mr. King wants to take the most direct route from Wood Lake to Brewster. In what town does he have to change from one highway to another?



A. Elsmere
B. Ainsworth
C. Johnstown
D. Brown Rock

ANSWER KEY
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.3: Advanced

Tier 2.3: MASTERY TEST 1

Subject Strand 1

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. D
8. A

Subject Strand 2

9. C
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. A

Subject Strand 3

17. B
18. A
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. D
24. D

Subject Strand 4

25. B
26. D
27. B
28. B
29. A
30. C
31. C
32. C

Subject Strand 5

33. D
34. A
35. C
36. C
37. B
38. D
39. A
40. B

TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.3: Advanced

Tier 2.3: MASTERY TEST 2

1. George is looking for a job as a sales clerk. Where will he likely get the LEAST help?

   A. newspaper want ads
   B. an employment agency
   C. his friend who works as a telephone operator
   D. the personnel manager in a department store

2. Jack works for the Mehrens Company. Its employee rules are shown below. He comes to work at 8:15 a.m. every day. What will probably happen to him soon?

> **MEHRENS COMPANY**
>
> **EMPLOYEE RULES & POLICIES**
>
> 1. The work day runs from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
> 2. Lunch is from 12:00 to 12:45 p.m.
> 3. You must punch in in the morning and out in the evening every day.
> 4. Report all problems and accidents to your supervisor.
> 5. You will be paid every other Friday.

   A. he will be warned that he will be fired if he keeps coming in late
   B. he will have an accident
   C. he will be promoted for working so hard
   D. he will be switched to the night shift

3. Bob is married and the father of 3 school-age children. He's looking for a job. What kind of benefits will be most important to him right now?

   A. pension plan
   B. group health insurance plan
   C. day care center for employees' children
   D. opportunity to travel widely

4. Judy Armstrong can afford to send her son to the day care center for only 15 hours a week. Which part-time job should she take?

   A. working 3 hours a day, 6 days a week
   B. working 5 hours a day, 3 days a week
   C. working 5 hours a day, 4 days a week
   D. working 7 hours a day, 3 days a week

5. Sally is applying for a job as a secretary. She types 65 words per minute on an electric typewriter. In which space on the application blank should she write this?

MILLER CORPORATION

JOB APPLICATION

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____

Position Sought: I _____

Education: II _____

Previous Experience III _____

_____

_____

_____

Skills: IV _____

   A. I
   B. II
   C. III
   D. IV

6. The XYZ Employment Agency charged Denise Franke 4% of her salary the first year to find her a job. The job they found for her pays $8,000 per year. Denise wants to pay XYZ $80 each month until she's paid up. How many months will it take her to pay back the fee?

   A. 4
   B. 8
   C. 10
   D. 100

7. Randy Murphy took some tests from his school's vocational counselor. She told him he did well in math and business and that it might be good for him to look for a job that uses these skills. If he takes her advice, which ad should he answer first?

1. **Truck Driver**—must have commercial license. Full company benefits with profit sharing. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact Ed Kissman, Calcarieu Lumber Company, 258-2201.

2. **Apt. Managing Couple**
48-unit complex in University area. Furnished apartment and salary. Experience essential. 465-9927, 453-4545, 452-3314.

3. **Social Worker-Trainee**—$400 month! High school? Stable? Ability advances! Benefits! Call now 444-6711. Republic Personnel Service 2101 South Hall 35.

4. **Immediate Opening** for a construction laborer with some knowledge of construction. 345-4785; ask for Achelata.

5. **If You're Interested** in earning $1550 a month part time with an investment of $2990 fully returnable, call Mr. Williams collect, 215-453-4897.

6. **Trainee**
Tired of hearing "need experience"? Knowledge of simple bookkeeping, a good phone voice, and a desire to learn will be appreciated in this friendly office where you can learn an exciting and rewarding career. Good hours—plush office! Call Liz, 454-3986. Evins Personnel Consultants, 959 Rein.

A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

8. The EZ Paint Factory is an "open shop." What does this mean?

A. people can buy things 24 hours a day there
B. members of any race, color, or creed may work there
C. no one has to join a union in order to work there
D. customers can shop there without a credit card

9. Lew Ashton earns $7,500 each year. How much life insurance should he buy according to the chart below?

Approximate Annual Income	Life Insurance Policy Size
$ 5,000	$20,000
$ 6,000	$25,000
$ 7,500	$30,000
$ 8,000	$32,000
$ 9,000	$35,000
$10,000	$40,000

A. $20,000
B. $30,000
C. $35,000
D. $40,000

10. The Lawlers have an FHA mortgage. They want to be sure that their house doesn't have termites. The government document below tells them what to do. How often should they have their house inspected?

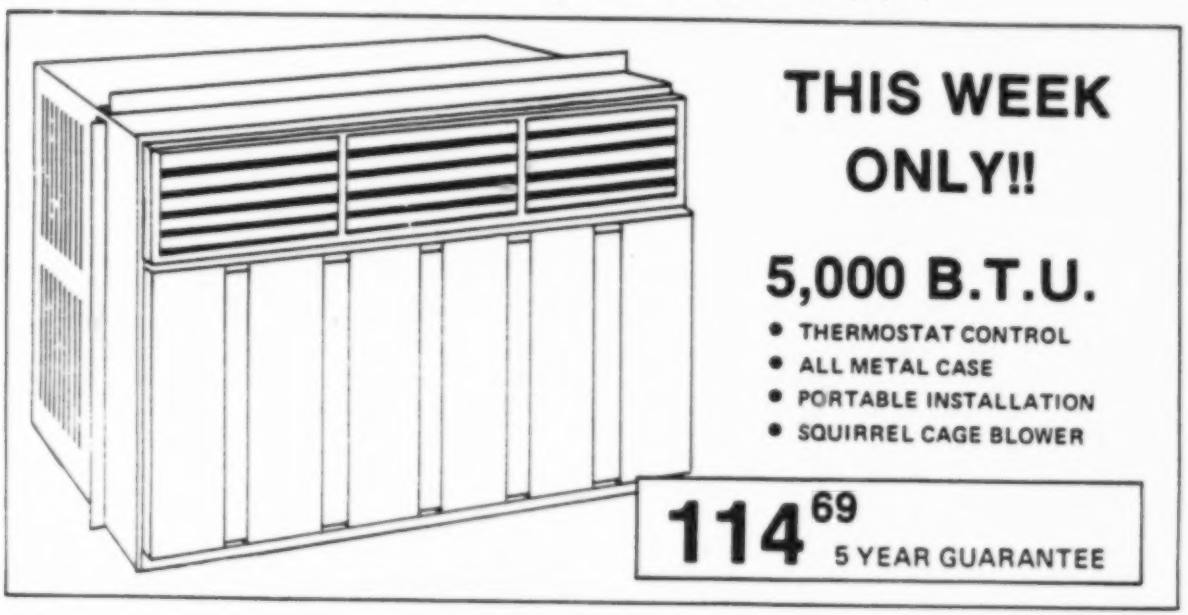
> If your home is financed through an FHA-insured mortgage and is located in a termite-prone area, HUD requires protective measures against termite infestation. Chemical treatment of the structure and adjacent soil will drive termites out to wall surfaces, floors or other parts of the building where their tubes can be seen and destroyed. No matter what protective measures you take, periodic inspection should be made at least every six months if you live where termites are common.

A. once a week
B. once a month
C. once every 6 months
D. once a year

11. The Grants applied for a charge account at the local hardware store. The manager told them that they cannot start charging things until the store gives them a "credit check." What does this mean?

A. someone will check to make sure the Grants pay their bills on time
B. the Grants must put down $25 as a security deposit
C. someone will check whether the Grants belong to a political party
D. the Grants will receive a card to use instead of money

12. Sarah Gibbs saw the ad below in Monday's paper. That same day, she went to the store and asked to see the advertised air conditioner. The salesman told her that the last one had been sold "less than an hour ago." He said that they still had a "much better model" on special for only $159.95. Should Sarah buy the "much better model"?



A. yes, because it's probably a better bargain
B. yes, because the guarantee is probably even better
C. no, because what the salesman is trying to do is illegal
D. no, because she can't afford the better model

13. Sometimes stores advertise brand name products at unusually low prices. Why might a store owner do this?

A. he's a nice guy who wants to do people favors
B. he can write off the loss as a tax deduction
C. he wants to pass his profits on to his customers
D. he hopes people will buy other things when they come in for the sale

14. The federal government ordered all fuel companies to deliver 15% less fuel to each home in December than in November. The Jacksons used 200 gallons of fuel in November. How much fuel will they get in December?

A. 30 gallons
B. 170 gallons
C. 185 gallons
D. 197 gallons

15. A government report says: "If every household in the United States lowered its heating temperatures by 6 degrees, the demand for fuel would drop by more than 570,000 barrels of oil per day. This is enough to heat over 9 million homes during the winter season." Doris wants to figure out how much oil this would save in a week. What should she do?

A. divide 9 million by 7
B. divide 570,000 by 7
C. multiply 9 million by 7
D. multiply 570,000 by 7

16. Jill Hansen lives in an apartment all by herself. She wants to keep track of how she spends her money each month. Which list will she find most useful for making a budget?

A

Rent	$_____
Utilities	_____
Food	_____
Phone	_____
Medical	_____
Clothes	_____
Transportation	_____
Recreation	_____
Savings	_____
TOTAL	_____

B

Rent & Utilities	$_____
Food	_____
Makeup	_____
Movies	_____
Other things	_____
TOTAL	_____

C

Rent	$_____
Gas	_____
Electric	_____
Phone	_____
Water	_____
Food	_____
Makeup	_____
Doctor	_____
Dental	_____
Medicine	_____
Movies	_____
Records	_____
Shoes	_____
Shirts	_____
Sweaters	_____
Pants	_____

D

Household	$_____
Personal	_____
Work related	_____
Fun	_____
Bank	_____

17. Fred Felder was arrested and charged with armed robbery. He asked his brother to get him a lawyer. The lawyer's fee was too high. Does Fred have to stand trial without a lawyer?

A. yes; if he can't afford one, he doesn't get one
B. no; the court will appoint a lawyer to defend him
C. no; the welfare office will assign a lawyer to him
D. no; the district attorney will defend him for free

18. Which service do taxes usually NOT pay for?

A. utilities for homes
B. police protection
C. schools for children
D. street repairs

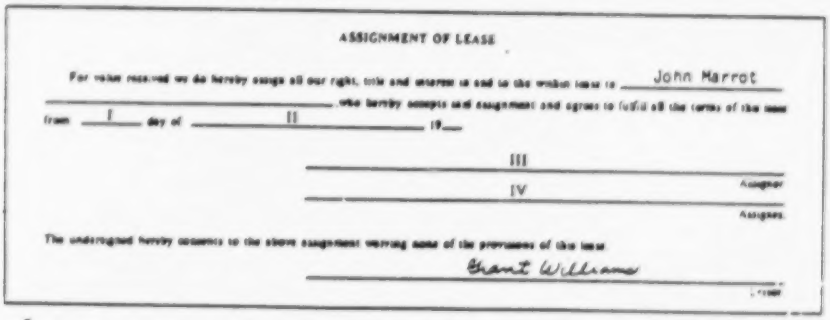
19. The House of Representatives is voting on a bill to lower taxes. It takes a simply majority to pass this bill. There are 435 representatives present. How many of them must vote "yes" if the bill is to pass?

A. 50
B. 100
C. 208
D. 218

20. What is a primary election?

A. an election in which only important offices are voted on
B. an election in which only two candidates of each party may run
C. an election in which the members of each political party select their party's candidate
D. an election in which only local positions are filled

21. Emily Schmidt has a 1-year lease on her apartment. After living in the apartment for 8 months, she found a cheaper apartment closer to her shop. Her friend John Marrot has agreed to take over her lease, and the landlord has given his permission. Where should John Marrot sign his name on the form below?



ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE

For value received we do hereby assign all our right, title and interest in and to the within lease to John Marrot

who hereby accepts said assignment and agrees to fulfill all the terms of the lease from I day of II 19__

III

Assignor

IV

Assignee

The undersigned hereby consents to the above assignment waiving none of the provisions of the lease.

Grant Williams

Lessor

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

22. Joan Frask is writing a letter to her congressman, Henry Sanchez. The House of Representatives is going to vote on House Bill 76-891. This bill would pay women over 65 less Social Security. Joan is against this bill. There are many ways that she can tell Congressman Sanchez what she wants. Which one way is NOT correct?

A. "I urge you to vote 'no' on House Bill 76-891."
B. "Please support Social Security and vote for House Bill 76-891."
C. "I am opposed to reducing Social Security and ask you to vote against House Bill 76-891."
D. "When the House votes on House Bill 76-891, please vote against its passage."

23. The law says that a person who is sentenced to prison for life can be paroled on the same terms as someone who is sentenced to 20 years. A person who is sentenced to 20 years is eligible for parole after serving one-third of his term. How many months must a prisoner with a life sentence serve before he can be paroled?

A. 6
B. 7
C. 20
D. 80

24. Floyd Webb was picked up by the police near the ACE Liquor Mart shortly after it was robbed. At the jail, Officer Forest told him that if he signed a confession, he'd get off with only 1 year's probation. Because he believed Officer Forest, Webb signed the confession. The judge found him guilty and gave him 5-15 years. Right after his arrest, Webb had been shown the following statement. Which sentence tells why Webb should NOT have signed the confession?

YOUR RIGHTS AFTER ARREST

What happens after you are arrested?

May you be forced to answer questions?

I. After arrest, you have an absolute right to remain silent and not to answer any questions.

II. No one has a right to force you to answer questions or to sign anything.

III. If someone does try to make you talk or sign something by threats or promises, tell the police official in charge and your lawyer.

IV. No promise made in the police station will be binding in court.

May you use the telephone?

As soon as you are brought to the police station, you have a right to use the telephone to call your family, a friend, or a lawyer and to arrange bail.

A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

261

25. Don was ironing his shirts in the kitchen. The electric fuse blew. He wants to finish ironing right away. What should he do?

A. put a penny in the fuse and keep ironing
B. call the electric company to check the wiring in the house
C. move the iron to an outlet on a different, less loaded circuit
D. unplug the freezer

26.

CALORIES IN COMMON FOODS

		Calories
Pancakes (griddle cakes):		
Wheat	1 cake, 4 in. in diameter	60
Buckwheat	1 cake, 4 in. in diameter	55
Pizza (cheese)	5⅓ in. sector, 1/3 of a 14-in. pie	185
Pretzels	5 small sticks	20
Rye Wafers	2 wafers, 1¾ by 3½ in.	45
Cheeseburger	1 plain	500
Beverages:		
Ginger ale	8-ounce glass	70
Cola-type	8-ounce glass	95
Beer	8-ounce glass	100

Tony is supposed to be on a diet. He stopped at the Palace Grill on his way home from work. He had 1/3 of a cheese pizza, a cheeseburger, and a beer. The doctor told him not to eat more than 1,000 calories for supper. How many calories can he eat for supper when he gets home?

A. 785
B. 600
C. 215
D. none, he's already eaten too much

27. The chart below shows how many women out of 5 groups of 100 each had babies even though they used various methods of birth control. Which method was the LEAST successful in preventing pregnancy?

Method	Number of Pregnancies
The pill	6
Intrauterine device (IUD)	10
Condom	13
Diaphragm	13
Vaginal foam or jelly alone	15

A. the pill
B. IUD
C. condom
D. vaginal foam or jelly alone

28. The chart below shows the tar and nicotine content of certain cigarettes. Which brand is LEAST dangerous to people's health?

CIGARETTE CARCINOGEN CONTENT

	tar, milligrams per cigarette	nicotine, milligrams per cigarette
Brand S (Filter)	15	1.0
Brand S (Menthol)	13	0.9
Brand R (Filter)	14	0.9
Brand R (Menthol)	13	0.8
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand T (Menthol)	12	0.7
Brand W (Filter)	12	0.8
Brand W (Menthol)	11	0.8

A. S (Filter)
B. R (Menthol)
C. T (Filter)
D. W (Menthol)

29. Doug Brown missed 1 day of school because he had a sore throat. Doug's mother wants to write a note to Doug's teacher. Which things MUST she include in her note?

I. Why Doug was absent
II. Which grade Doug is in
III. What day Doug was sick
IV. Her signature

A. I
B. I and II
C. I, II, and III
D. I, III, and IV

30. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are going to a movie. Mrs. Jones wants to list emergency phone numbers for their babysitter. Which list is best?

A.

Police Dept.	359-0287
Fire Dept.	359-0255
Doctor	626-0177
Ambulance	359-1111
where we are tonight	833-7925

B.

Police Dept	359-0287
Laundromat	626-8875
Post Office	358-9345
Medicare	882-9000
Ambulance	359-1111
Where we are tonight	833-7925

C.

Doctor	626-0177
Ambulance	359-1111
Nurse	658-9076
Medicare	882-9000
School	833-1963

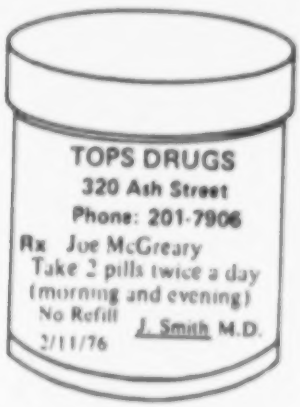
D.

Police Dept.	359-0287
Fire Dept.	359-0255
Nurse	658-9076
Post Office	358-9345
School	833-1963

31. Why were the federal and food drug laws first passed?

A. to make sure the Food Stamp Program was run well
B. to get rid of dirty and unhealthy conditions in food processing plants
C. to control the tax on food and drugs
D. to give certain special groups of people the food and drugs they need

32. Joe McGreary picked up the pills his doctor had told him to take. The druggist gave him the bottle shown below. How many pills should Joe take in 1 day?

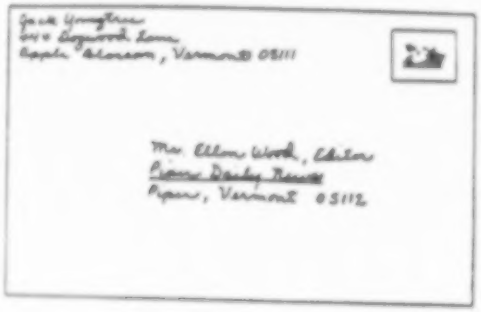


A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6

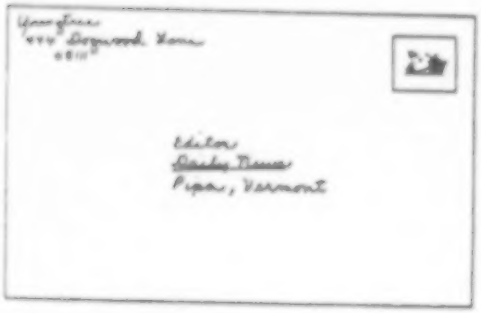
33. Jack Youngtree lives at 444 Dogwood Lane, Apple Blossom, Vermont, 05111. He wrote several letters to Ms. Ellen Wood, the editor of the Piper Daily News. This paper is put out in Piper, Vermont, 05112. Each time Jack addressed an envelope, he did it differently. The post office could not deliver one of the letters.

The envelopes he wrote are shown below. Which one was NOT delivered?

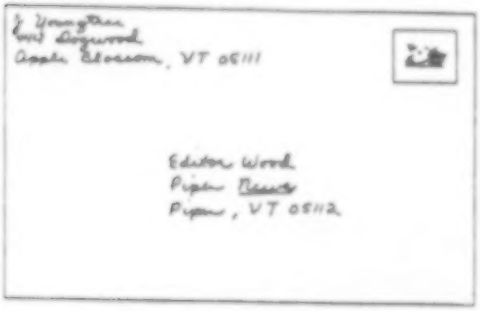
A



B

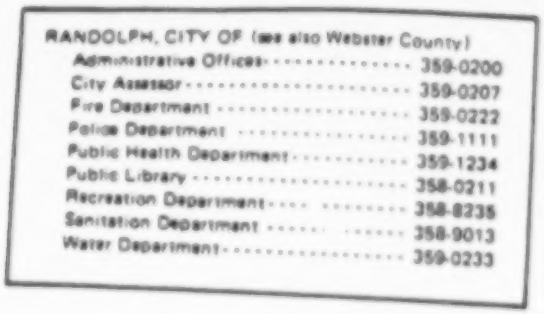


C



D

34. Chester's son was bitten by a dog. He had to find out whether the dog had rabies. He looked in the phone book and found the following numbers. Which one should he have called?



RANDOLPH, CITY OF (see also Webster County)

Administrative Offices	359-0200
City Assessor	359-0207
Fire Department	359-0222
Police Department	359-1111
Public Health Department	359-1234
Public Library	358-0211
Recreation Department	358-8235
Sanitation Department	358-9013
Water Department	359-0233

A. 358-9013
B. 359-0207
C. 359-0233
D. 359-1234

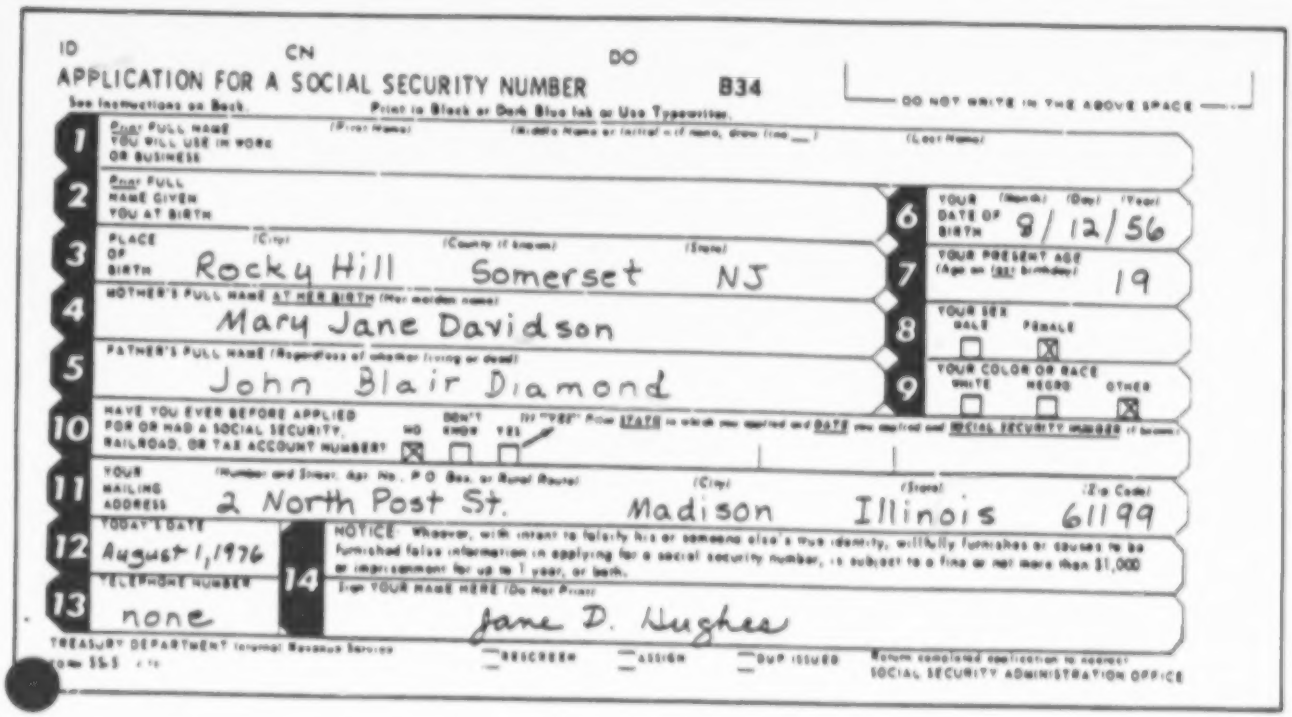
35. Lee wants to read a book about plumbing so he can fix his sink. He doesn't want to buy the book. Where should he go to get it?

A. local bookstore
B. public library
C. plumbers' supply store
D. United Fund office

36. The YWCA offers a 6-week series of family swimming lessons. The lessons cost $100 for the first child and $75 for each additional child in the same family. The Hares have 5 children. They want all of their children to take the lessons. How much will they have to pay?

A. $175
B. $375
C. $400
D. $500

37. Jane Diamond Hughes is applying for a Social Security number. What name should Jane put in the space labeled 1?



ID CN DO

APPLICATION FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER B34

DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

See instructions on Back. Print in Black or Dark Blue Ink or Use Typewriter.

1 YOUR FULL NAME YOU WILL USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS (First Name) (Middle Name or initial — if none, draw line ___) (Last Name)

2 YOUR FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH

3 PLACE OF BIRTH (City) Rocky Hill (County if known) Somerset (State) NJ

4 MOTHER'S FULL NAME AT HER BIRTH (Her maiden name) Mary Jane Davidson

5 FATHER'S FULL NAME (Regardless of whether living or dead) John Blair Diamond

6 YOUR DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year) 8/12/56

7 YOUR PRESENT AGE (Age on last birthday) 19

8 YOUR SEX MALE ☐ FEMALE ☒

9 YOUR COLOR OR RACE WHITE ☐ NEGRO ☐ OTHER ☒

10 HAVE YOU EVER BEFORE APPLIED FOR OR HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD, OR TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER? NO ☒ DON'T KNOW ☐ YES ☐ If "YES" Show STATE in which you applied and DATE you applied and SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER if known

11 YOUR MAILING ADDRESS (Number and Street, Apt. No., P.O. Box, or Rural Route) 2 North Post St. (City) Madison (State) Illinois (Zip Code) 61199

12 TODAY'S DATE August 1, 1976

13 TELEPHONE NUMBER none

14 NOTICE: Whoever, with intent to falsify his or someone else's true identity, willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished false information in applying for a social security number, is subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both.

Sign YOUR NAME HERE (Do Not Print) Jane D. Hughes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Internal Revenue Service Form SS-5 (7-72)

☐ RECEIVED ☐ ASSIGN ☐ DUP ISSUED

Return completed application to nearest SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

A. Jane D. Hughes
B. Hughes, Jane D.
C. Jane Diamond
D. Diamond, Jane

38. What does it mean when people have the "right of way" in traffic?

A. they must stay in the right lane
B. they must turn right at the next corner
C. they have the right to turn in any direction they choose
D. they do not have to yield to cross traffic

39. A bus schedule for the trip between Moberly and Kansas City is shown below. Mr. Clark lives in Moberly. He has to go to Kansas City on Tuesday. He has an interview scheduled there for 1:30 p.m. He should take the bus that leaves Moberly at what time?

A. 8:30
B. 9:30
C. 11:00
D. 11:12

All trips operate daily unless otherwise noted.
AM—Light Face. PM—Bold Face.
Times shown in ITALICS indicate express via connecting trip or trips.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS

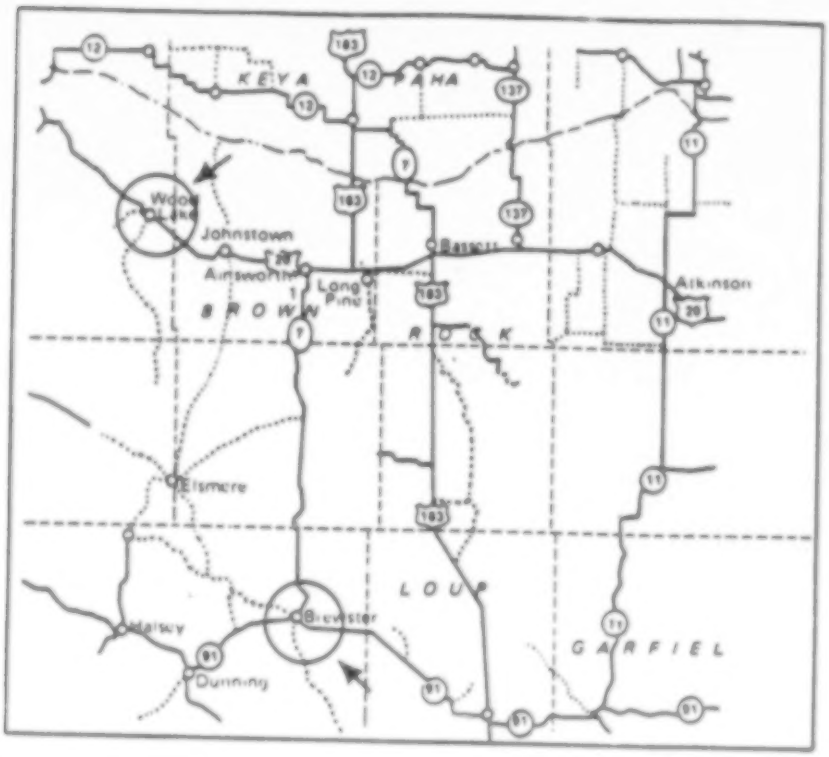
CTS or c—Continental Trailways.
GL or g—Greyhound Lines, Inc.
JL—Jefferson Lines.

MTL—MISSOURI TRANSIT.
SHS—Scenic Hawkeye Stages.
SH or I—Sunday and Holidays ONLY.
*—Full Service Terminal.
LB—Lock Box for deposit of express after hours.

s—Meal stop or rest stop.
f—Flag stop.
hs—Highway stop.
D—Goes into town to discharge only.
as—Station stop. * or Dly—Daily.
ESH or *—Except Sundays and Holidays.

§ or Sun—Sundays only.
△—Checked baggage, prepaid and collect express—No C.O.D.
ah-Sun—When Holiday falls on Monday-Schedule will operate Monday in place of Sunday.

40. Mr. King wants to take the most direct route from Wood Lake to Brewster. In what town does he have to change from one highway to another?



A. Elsmere
B. Ainsworth
C. Johnstown
D. Brown Rock

ANSWER KEY
TIER MASTERY TEST

Component 2: Functional Competencies
Tier 2.3: Advanced

Tier 2.3: MASTERY TEST 2

Subject Strand 1

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. C

Subject Strand 2

9. B
10. C
11 A.
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. A

Subject Strand 3

17. B
18. A
19. D
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. D
24. D

Subject Strand 4

25. C
26. C
27. D
28. C
29. D
30. A
31. B
32. C

Subject Strand 5

33. D
34. D
35. B
36. C
37. A
38. D
39. A
40. B